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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Resume of Our Deferred Correspondence.

Observations and Memoranda of a Northern Traveler.

The Position, Condition and Wants of the People.

What the Planters are Doing and the Prospect for Crops.

Relations of the Freedmen and Their Late Masters.

Proceedings of the Texas Constitutional Convention.

Visit to the Home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello.

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Results of a Long and Pleasant Wandering in the Southern States—Conversations, Observations and Speculations upon the People, their Past, their Present, and their Future Prospects.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

I left the South on the night succeeding the disastrous battle of Bull Run, the eventful 21st of July, 1861. I revisited it during the months of November, December, January and February just passed. With the history of that section of the United States during the four years and three months which intervened between these dates, the whole world is now sufficiently familiar. The events which crowded so thick and fast upon each other during that memorable period have already passed into history, and it is not part of my present purpose to recount or discuss them. The States embraced within the limits of the late Confederacy have always been among the most interesting fields for observation and study, not less on account of the peculiar political and social relationship which they sustained toward the North than because of the commanding—almost controlling—influence which their diversified products (embracing, with but few exceptions, all the leading agricultural staples of the country,) gave them in the commerce of the nation.

Viewed in the light of recent events, with the great problem of free labor yet unsolved, these States stand invested with a still greater and more universal interest. Thousands upon thousands of our own countrymen, and thousands upon thousands more in foreign lands, await with anxiety a favorable opportunity for settlement in one or other of these States, so recently the scene of war and bloodshed.

My travels during the last four months have led me into almost every section of the South, and afforded me opportunities for observation which few, I am assured, have enjoyed to a like extent.

With a view to remove prejudices and false impressions, which still exist in the minds of many in regard to the true condition of the South and the Southern people, but more particularly to supply in popular form, for general distribution, much needed information for the intending emigrant and settler, and thus help to hasten, as far as practicable, the return of these States to their former prosperity and position in the Union, I have, in the course of my travels, carefully noted a few important facts bearing directly upon the present political, commercial and social status of the South; the results, so far as they could be obtained, of the new labor-system, and generally the inducements which the several sections of the country hold out to the industrial classes of the Northern States and Europe.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Without doubt one of the most important questions involved in the present and future prosperity of the American Nation is the labor question at the South—its rights and responsibilities. I say responsibilities, for I allude more particularly to the labor of the freedmen, and no sensible man will contend that they are exempt from the responsibilities which their lately acquired freedom imposes.

Let us glance briefly at the figures of this vitally important branch of our subject:

At the outbreak of the rebellion there were upward of four and a half millions of slaves in the South. At the close of the war, and virtually long before its close, there were, after deducting for loss by death in war and by disease, three and three-fourth millions of freedmen in the same extent of territory. Labor, with the exception of that of the numerically small, and, measured by its capacity for production, still more insignificant white industrial population, was then wholly dependent on the Slave Power; now, thanks to the wise action of the Executive in limititing the operations of the Freedman's Bureau, it is dependent upon itself. The war has destroyed the old labor system of the South, and the great question now is, how can we best supply another and a better to take its place?

LABOR, IN ORDER TO BE PROFITABLE AND SUCCESSFUL, MUST BE ENTIRELY FREE.

The whole history of emigration and settlement in this country indorses this truth. Labor is no more to be controlled, save by increasing or limiting the sources of supply and demand, than are the rains and dews of heaven, or the outpourings of Vesuvius. The moment that you undertake to *regulate* labor, by forcing it into other than its natural and congenial channels, that moment you destroy its efficiency and its value.

THE FREEDMEN.

But it will be urged, and with much justice, that such was not the design of the Freedman's Bill. That freedom is so precious a boon that it must have a boundary line, and if needs be, a fence to keep it from undue license from within or trespass from without; that the relationship between master and slave is now changed; that those who from motives of policy and suffrage were once his professed friends, are now changed by the fortunes of war and the Emancipation Proclamation to his direst enemies; that the freedmen need protection, and in short, must have a bureau. Well, he has had it—he has enjoyed the luxury, and the worthy men who have had the felicity of administering its operations, have it is to be hoped enjoyed the luxury, and now the rather costly piece of furniture is offered for sale. That it has been instrumental in working out some good results, no one can doubt; that it has also placed the freedman in a false position and alienated the sympathies of those among whom his future lot is cast, if it has not materially retarded the progress of the country, is, I think, equally certain.

Major-Gen. HOWARD, the Commissioner of the Bureau, in a lecture delivered at the Cooper Institute a few evenings ago, pointed out a few—the most prominent of these benefits. Said he: "Colored schools have sprung up by magic." "I report 70,000 negro children at school in the Southern States, and my agents report many others that are self-sustaining." Granted. This has been the *summum bonum*, the chief and indeed the whole work accomplished by the Bureau. It has afforded the colored people an opportunity for improvement by the establishment of schools, and has thus dignified labor. Whether this great boon will compensate them for the loss of the farm and homestead which many of the more sanguine of them had been taught they would be presented with by the Government, remains to be seen. For my part I do not think it will. The Commissioner elsewhere stated in his lecture that "Labor must first be settled, and that, too, immediately, without compulsion." I cordially agree with him, for that is the solution of the whole problem. Nor can the action of the President in vetoing this bill be looked upon as a withdrawal of Government protection from the colored people. It will prove in the end a great blessing. They will be taught the great practical lesson of independence—dependence upon themselves. Why, as is well asked in a recent number of the TIMES, should we create a government almshouse for the benefit of blacks, except in the case of the aged and infirm, and leave whites to shift for themselves?

"We have given the colored man freedom. He is at liberty now to work for himself. And in this respect he must obey the universal law, which requires all to live by the sweat of their brow. Our duty is to stimulate the freedman to industry and economy. It is our further duty to protect him in his person and property; to see that the wages of labor are secured to him. Nor should we demoralize the freedmen by leaving them to rely upon the Government for support. In so far as the colored people are taught to look to bureaus for what they want, we are doing them harm."

The first realizing sense of freedom entertained by the negro was freedom to do as he pleased, and this as a general thing was construed by him to entitle him to the privilege of doing nothing at all. I found this especially the case among the field hands, whose previous occupations, manner of living, and complete dependence upon their late masters, have unfitted for the duties and responsibilities of their new position. This feeling, I am glad to be able to state, now exists to a very limited extent, and this little only in certain localities. In the course of the present year it will have passed away altogether, and a laudable ambition to provide for themselves have taken its place. This labor question is a practical one, and it must be dealt with in a practical way. The South needs labor as no country ever needed it before. The colored population are there, born and raised on the soil, and ready, in a majority of cases, to go to work. All that is needed is to leave their labor perfectly free and unrestricted. There need be no fears entertained at the North or elsewhere that they will be taken advantage of or dealt harshly with. The very necessities of the planter and small farmer will induce him to be considerate and humane. When we are in need of help we do not raise a sign-board with "keep off" in large letters inscribed on it. Nor do planters, who constitute by far the largest and most influential class at the South, and who in this respect very closely resemble their Northern colaborers, sit supinely down in the midst of their broad acres and persist in poverty and starvation when they can procure labor to cultivate their farms and raise crops. They have all suffered severely during the war, many, indeed most of them, now having little more than their land left. They now stand in great need of labor to work their farms and assist them in making up for past losses, and they are willing to pay for it in money or in kind.

FEARS OF NEGRO INSURRECTION GROUNDLESS.

Nor is there, on the other hand, any just ground for fear of a revolt. These would-be philanthropists who talk about an insurrection of the blacks against the whites at the South, in retaliation for alleged ill-treatment, do not know the people they manifest so much sympathy for. *The negroes, as a general thing, desire nothing so much as to live in peace with the whites about them.* But enough of the Freedmen and their Bureau.

THE PLANTERS AT WORK.

In West Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi, and Southwestern Georgia, the great cotton producing districts of the South, east of the Mississippi, I found negroes at work in large numbers, and the planters, in a majority of instances, were putting in their crops and doing their utmost with the slender means at their command. In Northern Alabama, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Decatur to Huntsville, and as far as Grand Junction, all the negroes offering to work are immediately employed, and I think but few, either white or black, willing to work, will be unemployed. First-class hands are hired at from $100 to $150 for the year, exclusive of quarters, rations and wood, the negro to clothe himself and "do his own doctoring." This is liberal pay, and rather above the average. Indeed, labor is scarce in North Alabama, and those best informed on the subject expressed the opinion that unless labor could be induced from neighboring sections, or from the North, fully one-half of the farming lands in that section of the State would remain uncultivated this year.

Through Central Mississippi, from Memphis southward, via Grenada to Jackson and Canton, a section I visited in the latter part of December last, I found the negroes congregated about the towns and railway stations, awaiting the advent of the holidays.

In conversation with several of the old planters between Grenada and Jackson, I found them generally disposed to recommence operations, believing that it was the surest and, all things considered, the easiest way to make money. But not on the old plan; no more immense farms and large number of hands. The plantations, I found, were mostly worked on shares, and the "combination" system largely prevails all through that section. Throughout the entire length of the Mississippi and Tennessee and Mississippi Central Railroads, which form the northern links in the great through line from the Ohio River to New-Orleans and the gulf, I met Northern men traveling, some prospecting for locations and others equipped and ready for stocking their farms for the year's crop. Many of these new-comers are men with capital, who have either bought or leased lands on their own account, or who have combined with old planters and residents of the country, and purpose to permanently follow the business of raising cotton.

In Middle Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Jackson, I found a couple of enterprising gentlemen, fresh from the land of wooden nutmegs, settled upon a fine farm of six hundred acres, which they had recently purchased for less than half its former value—$25 per acre—surrounded by mule teams, wagons, plows, and all the implements of farm-life, and busily engaged in putting everything in readiness for planting. They expected to plant eighty to one hundred acres in cotton, and to raise one bale (450 pounds) to the acre, which has been about the average yield in former years in this section. Allowing the smaller quantity of land to be cultivated, the books of the firm at the close of the season, when the crop is gathered and ready for market, will stand about thus: 80 bales, 36,000 pounds—which, at present prices, would yield in round figures about $18,000. Deduct from this the labor of ten hands, (under the old system an able-bodied negro could work from twenty to twenty-five acres, but it is now found better to work one-half that number well,) at $250 each; and the cost of the necessary implements and machinery, say $6,000, and they still have left $12,000 as the net cash profits of their first year's investment, independent of the advanced value of the land. This, it must be remembered, too, is in a country by no means the best adapted for raising large crops. I have known two, and in some instances as high as two and a half bales raised to the acre, and I do not doubt, under an improved system of farming, three to three and a half bales—1,200 to 1,400 pounds of cotton—can be raised on the best cotton lands in the South. My experience, both before and since the war, has been that no business in the South is more profitable than a well-located cotton plantation, where those conducting it are possessed of the necessary experience and capital.

THE RELATION OF PLANTER AND HAND—OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Making all due allowance—and it must necessarily be ample—for the sudden and complete revolution which the labor system has undergone there, affairs are as satisfactory and peaceful as could be expected. As I have already stated, the planter is desirous to hire, and the freedman is willing and wishful to work. The stories so industriously circulated throughout the North, about the late slave-owners hating the freedmen, ill-treating and wishing to persecute them, and only being prevented from so doing by the presence of the military and the officers of the Bureau, are as unfounded as they are foolish and malicious. The protection of the freedman in his newly acquired rights was cheerfully accorded from the beginning as a matter of justice, which it would be folly and loss of self-respect to withhold, and throughout the country, with barely an exception, among those who owned slaves, the passage of all necessary legislation to secure the freedman's rights, has been advocated until it is now as fully recognized as are those of the white man himself.

WHITE LABOR—IMMIGRATION.

With the death of Slavery, and the establishment of free labor as the basis and corner-stone of National progress and prosperity, South as well as North, comes a new era in the Nation's History. It turns a fresh page in the World's record. A new field of immigration is opened up, and soon the adventurous and enterprising, the ambitious and energetic of all lands and all tongues will be flocking thither. There is room and a welcome for all. This is the general feeling at the South, so far as I could discover, toward all coming among them, from whatever quarter. The white population of the seceded States, which amounted to 8,500,000 at the commencement of the war, has been reduced, and a large number of these are crippled or otherwise incapacitated for duty. To these must be added the deficit in the negro population already referred to, and estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand; and last of all, those whose prospects in life have been ruined by the war and who are leaving the South in search of new homes. This latter class was composed principally of the sons of the wealthier planters and professional men, who, accustomed to a life of ease and indolence, were non-producers, and therefore not entitled to consideration in estimating the industrial population of the South previous to the war; they, nevertheless, formed a part of the whole, and as such I have thought it but just to enumerate them. Altogether the loss in population from these causes can not have been less than two to two and a half millions. Their places will be be filled by emigration; and until they are, there will be a constant and increasing demand for labor. It is safe to estimate that for five years to come the population of the South of 1860 will not be reached, and that the increased demand and the increased price of all Southern products, growing directly out of the destruction of Southern property and product during the war, will afford highly remunerative employment for industrious and enterprising people who may come South. And I wish here to correct the too-prevalent opinion that white labor is unfitted for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, &c.; that the extreme Southern climate is too severe for the Northern and European constitution, and that the production of these staples will always be dependent upon negro labor. Except in bottom-lands, and in newly opened sections of the South, where malaria and malarial diseases prevail, the climate is as fine and healthy as in any part of the North. Actual experience confirms this statement. During the four months I was traveling in the South, I met with fewer cases of sickness among Northern settlers, than I have done in a like period of time in the North; and the experience of others, with whom I conversed on this very topic, confirms my own. I found a great deal of sickness and a heavy mortality among the negroes, owing to their almost constant exposure and inability to procure the neccessary medical advice and treatment. In the neighborhood of New-Orleans, which has always been considered as trying a climate for Northern constitutions as any in the South, I found several German families recently settled there who had leased small sugar plantations and were working them successfully with white labor, except during the Midsummer months, when negroes were hired to do the field work—and this, I believe, will be the general experience of others. The heavy field operations required in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice will continue to be performed by the colored laborers, while the mechanical operations, such as the ginning and packing of cotton, the boiling and refining of sugar, and the sorting, pressing and other processes through which the remaining staple products of the country have to pass previous to transportation to market, will be largely conducted by white labor.

A GLANCE AT THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM.

The system of cotton culture, and, indeed, the whole system of agriculture in the South, is undergoing a complete and thorough reorganization. You who purpose going into this business would do well to make a note of this. There will be no more immense plantations and large landed proprietors to create and foster sectional jealousies and strife. The days and influence of such are numbered. A late writer from Kingston, East Tenn., says:

"The facts to which I propose a reference, though gleaned principally in Alabama and Georgia, apply with strong, if not equal force, to Tennessee, and the sooner they are understood and acted upon, the better for all concerned. From the organization of States South to the inauguration of the late rebellion, it has been a labored and studied effort, on the part of each one commanding capital, to invest it in land—to get, in short, as many acres as possible. The result has been that large land estates have been created, embracing from one to ten thousand acres. The owner, pleased with his good fortune, as he esteemed it, never stopped to look at the real questions of profit and loss.

The true facts connected with the operation were these. The large land-owner became so by taking advantage of the want of thrift or misfortune of his neighbor, and that neighbor, if he remained in the country, assumed the position of tenant, perhaps, on the identical land sold. Or if these large estates were not cultivated by tenants (white,) it was because the owner was able, and did place negro laborers on them.

The result has been that tenants have yielded but short profits to the landlord, and that the lands have been so managed as to be continually deteriorated.

It is not necessary now to show how much more expedient it would have been for capitalists to have employed their extra capital in manufacturing and mining interests, and to have allowed their neighbors to have grown thrifty farmers by their side.

The past, with its programmes, is gone. We must now look the present in the face. Most of those who own lands own from two hundred to two, and, in exceptional cases, five thousand acres. Perhaps five hundred acres would not miss an average very far. These lands, if cultivated by the owners, must be in a poor manner, each hand having from thirty to fifty acres under his charge. The result will be, as it has been, a large amount of severe labor and a poor return for it. Experience in scientific agriculture has clearly shown that the labor of one man properly bestowed on ten acres of land will yield a better profit than upon thirty acres. The true theory in profitable agriculture, South as well as North, is 'a small farm well cultivated.'"

COTTON AND ITS PROSPECTS.

From this hasty and necessarily imperfect consideration of the present condition and prospects of the Southern labor market, we turn naturally enough to consider the leading pursuits in which this labor is to be employed. The South, as most people are well aware, is essentially and almost exclusively an agricultural country. Its staple products are cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice and hemp. I will speak of cotton and sugar only, as they fell more immediately under my own observation, and of Cotton first, for though he has suffered a temporary abdication, he is still king in Dixie, and the only one the people of the South are likely to have, notwithstanding NAPOLEON III. and other quondam friends over the water.

As the one great matter of interest in the South is the material wealth which she may bring to bear upon the commerce of the North and of the world, and therefore on her own prosperity and political future, I will now briefly glance at her past as a material element in calculating her future. What is to be the result of voluntary labor? What are the possibilities and probabilities of the yield being maintained and increased?

The crops of cotton for the last six years have been approximately as follows:

Crop 1860	4,664,417	Crop 1863	500,000
Crop 1861	3,000,000	Crop 1864	500,000
Crop 1862	1,000,000		
Total			5,000,000
Deduct exports during the war	1,000,000		
Deduct home consumption, 4 years	1,500,000		
Deduct burned and otherwise destroyed	1,000,000		
Deduct damaged and rotten, worthless	500,000		4,000,000
			1,000,000
Crop of 1865			400,000
Total supply			1,400,000

Which was distributed as follows:

	Old Crop on Hand.	Present Crop.
From Louisiana	100,000	50,000
From Mississippi	200,000	75,000
From Texas	100,000	75,000
From Alabama	250,000	75,000
From Florida	10,000	10,000
From Georgia	200,000	75,000
From South Carolina	130,000	30,000
From N. Carolina and Tennessee	10,000	10,000
Total	1,000,000	400,000

Of this 1,400,000 but little is left in producers' hands now, the urgent needs of the planters having compelled them to make speedy sale of their crop to raise money for subsistence, and the consequence is that nearly all the cotton crop of 1865 has either been shipped to Northern ports and to Europe or is now in the hands of speculators, "waiting for the rise."

THE COMING CROPS.

In regard to the growing crop of course much, I may say almost everything, depends upon the extent and condition of the labor market. Sanguine calculators believe that it will amount to 3,000,000 bales, but the most prudent among competent judges think that it will not exceed 2,000,000 bales. My own belief is that 1,500,000 bales will be found to be very nearly the correct figure. This, at 40 cents per pound, will be worth more than the 4,664,417 bales produced in 1860.

PROFITS OF PLANTING.

Under the old Slavery system a planter was thought to be on the high road to fortune, and was willing to pay $1,200 for able-bodied field hands, when he could sell middling cotton at 12 cents per pound. It is quite unnecessary to demonstrate, even to the planters of South Carolina, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor. That is everywhere admitted among sensible men. If, then, a planter could grow rich by growing cotton at 12 cents per pound with the aid of slave labor, what will be the result when he can grow it at 25 cents per pound with free labor? Will it not follow inevitably that whatever objections the planters may at first entertain to hiring their old slaves, and whatever restiveness the freedmen may evince in renewing relations with their old masters, both parties will eventually, in view of the obvious profit to be made by harmonious coöperation, agree to work together to grow cotton for the world.

Let us deduce from the facts one plain lesson. The wealth of Southern soil must and will be developed. It cannot be permitted to lie idle. The safety and prosperity of every financial interest of this vast country is pledged to the production of large cotton crops, and they must be forthcoming. If they cannot be produced by free negro labor, then some other will be brought into requisition, and the colored idlers must stand aside. The present is an experimental year. The North will await the development of their favorite theory, that free negro labor must be more effective than slave labor. If it fails, capital, ingenuity and enterprise will exhaust themselves, if necessary, in supplying the deficiency.

Let no man, therefore, give in to the idea that the value of his cotton lands is altogether dependent upon the success of the free negro problem. On the contrary, the deficiency of the crop may correspondingly stimulate prices, and the high prices, reacting upon the rage for production, backed by a large influx of Northern capital, may well push up the value of open cotton lands in the South to a point unknown in previous history.

SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.

The reorganization of labor in the South has also materially affected the growth and manufacture of sugar. During the year that gave birth to the war Louisiana manufactured 450,000 hogsheads of this staple. In the year 1865 less than 50,000 were manufactured. This large discrepancy is owing in part to the devastations of the war, but still more to the fact that many of the largest and most successful planters have either temporarily abandoned their plantations or retired from the business altogether, under the belief that they cannot raise crops successfully with white or freed labor.

The old planters are disheartened, and in the future see no prospect to renew the energies of skillful engineers, or means by which capital, planted, grown, and manufactured into sugar, can yield per cent. of profit and a proper ratio of emolument. A planter living in an adjoining parish to New-Orleans, with whom I conversed, worked three large plantations last year, made but six hundred hogsheads where he ought to have made three thousand.

The whole system has changed, the times have altered since the war, affairs have assumed a new shape, in which plantation sugar-making finds no place.

A new plan of sugar-making is gradually taking the place of the old. On the coast, defended by proper levees, sugar may be raised in small quantities, by retail as it were, while the wholesale system will be swept away. Small farms will occupy the territory once covered by the broad land acres. Out of a hundred large plantations, the hundred planters will be multiplied into thousands of small farmers, the extent of whose manufacture will not exceed, on the average, a hogshead on a plantation. Future years will develop this to be the policy of sugar-making, while the refineries of the city will act both as factors and first consumers. The machinery of the old plantations will be transferred to the manufactory, as cotton is now sent to the manufactory to be worked up. It is a scheme both feasible and natural. It is no more necessary for the sugar planter to prepare his own sugar for sale than it is in the farmer of the West to grind his own wheat into flour and make it into bread. He is a sugar-grower, and will find it better to lay no claim to manufacture that which should be performed by another class. Things will regulate themselves. If sugar is to be raised to any extent in Louisiana, the above is the mode by which it is to be accomplished.

I found several of the sugar refineries in New-Orleans in active operation. Bi-sulphate of lime is not now used to any great extent in the manufacture of sugar, having rapidly grown into disuse. Previous to the war it was used by the planter as a corrective to the sour juice pressed from frosted cane. The plan of sending the raw material to New-York and elsewhere in the North to be made up and sent back for consumption, will, I think, no longer prove profitable.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION—THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Considering the devastating effect of the late war upon the Southern lines of railroad, and the unparalleled destruction of railroad stock and material, a very gratifying progress has been already made toward reconstruction. During the four months I was in the South I traveled upward of six thousand miles by rail, mainly through the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, without an accident—a performance which in some sections of the country not very remote from this metropolis, would appear almost incredible. Most of the bridges having been rebuilt, communications are generally restored. With the exception of the Georgia Central Railroad, between Millen and Macon, the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and the remote and but little traveled routes through Florida and the Gulf country, the roads have either been repaired or are in progress of restoration, and are doing all the business they have capacity for. The principal need is rolling-stock to operate the several lines, and such is the demand for this that Northern manufacturers have been unable to meet it, and many of the larger and wealthier companies are erecting shops and making the necessary arrangements to manufacture for themselves in future. Extortionate rates of freight seem to be the absorbing passion of Southern railroad companies just now. The average rate of speed over the main lines is about twelve miles an hour, including stoppages; and the average fare per mile seven cents. Usually but one passenger train a day is run, and for the purposes of safety the trains are run between daybreak and darkness. Delays are frequent, as passengers have to lay over every night, The hotels and eating-houses are mostly in the hands of Northern men, and have generally been refurnished and put in good repair.

There are three main lines of travel leading into the South. These are, first, coastwise from New-York, by steamer to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah or New-Orleans; second, by rail *via* Washington, Richmond, and Knoxville, Tenn.; third, by rail to Cincinnati, or Cairo, and thence either by steamboat or rail to Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. The first is the most expeditious, the cheapest, and, all things considered, the most comfortable.

The South Carolina road, which is now operated from Charleston as far as Columbia, the State Capital, will be completed through to Augusta in the course of the year, by which time the railroad system of the South will be well nigh restored.

THE BEST LOCATIONS

in the South for farming purposes are Southwestern Georgia, Northern Alabama, Northern and Central Mississippi, West Tennessee and portions of Texas and Arkansas. For manufacturing pursuits, Georgia (the Empire State of the South,) offers unrivaled advantages; Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabama in the vicinity of Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville also present fine opportunities for men with capital. New-Orleans maintains her old commercial supremacy, and doubtless will continue to do so. She has done a larger and healthier business since the commencement of the present season than was ever known before, and her onward progress will doubtless keep pace with the development of the wonderful country tributary to her. Memphis, Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama, and Savannah, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta in Georgia, are thriving cities, with good openings for business. The latter is familiarly known through the South as the "Phenix City." It has literally risen from its ashes—over 2,000 buildings have been erected since the fire. Its population is now 14,000.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Since my return home I have read and heard a good deal about the "kidnapping of negroes" and the "revival of the slave-trade" in Georgia. I cannot close my somewhat lengthy correspondence without a word or two on this subject.

A correspondent of the *News* writing from Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8, says:

"Large bodies of freedmen have been taken from this, and doubtless from other States, to the Southwest, where it is alleged there is a great demand for labor. What has created that demand we are unable to understand. If there are somewhat fewer laborers than there were previous to the war, there is also a greater scarcity of work stock, farming implements, and financial means necessary to carry on the planting business. There may be a demand for laborers, of whom, such as they are, the supply is in excess of the demand in all parts of the country."

It is mainly on the strength of this statement and an equally absurb one volunteered by a correspondent of the *Nation* in a series of letters under the title of the "South as it is," that this report of reopening the slave-trade has got abroad. I happened to be in Atlanta at the very time that the *News* correspondent dated his letter, and while I can testify to the fact that large bodies of freedmen were going South, where a greater demand existed for their labor, I deny the existence of anything like "kidnapping" for the Cuban or any other foreign market. I was in daily, almost hourly, conversation with the best informed and most respected citizens of that section of the State, and should have known of the existence of such an organization as these correspondents speak of, had any such existed. There is not the slightest foundation for such a report.

EMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.

There is, however, an emigration scheme on foot in the South, which, contrary to the statements above referred to, is voluntary and not compulsory, and is confined to the whites and not to the blacks. I refer to the emigration of large bodies of Southerners to Brazil and other parts of South America. One set of emigrants left New-Orleans while I was there, early in January, and others were expected to follow early the following month. The colonists are mostly from the interior of Alabama, and propose a settlement on one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

WHO SHOULD GO SOUTH.

Those only who have some means and the necessary experience, and energy, and patience to follow a planter's life and take a planter's fortune, which depends very largely upon the exercise of the abovementioned virtues, need think of going South this year, nor indeed for two or three years to come. Capital is in demand, whereas for the present there is a superfluity of labor. Clerks and professional men in particular, are not wanted. H.

TEXAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention—Prominent Characteristics and History of the Principal Members—How they Look and How they Talk—A Poor Set.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Texas, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1866.

As I have informed you in a former letter, the lines are well drawn in this Convention, and three parties are thereby presented. There have been no just such bodies of men represented in any of the Constitutional Conventions since the convening of that of Mississippi. True, there have been differences of opinion expressed in all of the Conventions; but, when the test vote came to be exhibited, each party backed down a little, and all hitched horses together. As in the other Conventions, and especially in that of Alabama, there are three parties—the straight-out Union men, the original Secessionists, and those of both of these parties who are respectively termed Softs. No other State, however, has had, in Convention, such a strong body of real, Simon-pure Union men as this; all of whom have been loyal during the whole time, and four of whom are in favor of negro suffrage—and Southern born. This class is just thirty-one strong, out of the eighty-six delegates, or more than one-third, and led by Messrs. TAYLER and SHIELDS, both of whom were born in South Carolina, and Messrs. LATTIMER and PASCHALL. This portion of the Convention are determined not to back down a bit, or to make any concessions whatever. They are going to submit certain things to the Convention, and if the balance of the Convention do not acquiesce they are going to try and defeat the object for which they were called together. They hate the Secessionists, and had just as lief burst up the Convention as not, as they say that those composing the other wing are just as bad rebels as ever. The party comprising what is known as the soft Union men has eight members, and is led by Judge HANCOCK, one of the ablest, if not the ablest, and most polished gentleman in the Convention. There has been no better Union man in the State than Judge HANCOCK. When Texas seceded he went away, and did not return until the downfall of the rebellion. He has adhered so strictly to his allegiance that he can take the test oath. But he wants to be sent to the United States Senate, and this accounts for his conciliatory policy. There are about 36 members who may be termed Softs on the secession side, who will do all (maybe) that is required of them, and nothing more. This party is led by Messrs. PARSONS, SPAIGHT, TAYLER, and others. Then there are eleven of the most malicious, and at the same time the most contemptible, Secessionists I have ever met in any ofthe Conventions, led by Judge ROBERTS, President of the late secession Convention, Ex-Gov. RUNNELS, Judge FRAZIER, and others. These eleven men are no more entitled to seats in this Convention than they are to seats in Heaven; and if they do not look out, they will get cleaned out by the Union men before many days; or, failing in this, the Union men will leave their seats, and declare to the Administration that they do not think Texas in a fit condition to be put through a course of reconstruction at present.

The reader will recollect that, in dividing the parties above, I mentioned Mr. LATTIMER as one of the leaders of the Straight-out Union men; Judge HANCOCK as the leader of the Union Softs; SPAIGHT as one of the leaders of the Secession Softs; and ROBERTS as the pioneer of the rebel eleven, with Judge FRAZIER as a backer. Now read the following journal of what took place yesterday morning:

Mr. LATTIMER, (Straight-out Union,) after the disposition of a few unimportant reports, introduced an ordinance "declaring the ordinance of secession, and all the acts and proceedings of the Convention adopting the same, null and void, and of no effect from the date of this adoption, and declaring that no State of the Federal Union has a right, under the Constitution of the United States, to withdraw from said Union."

Mr. DAVIS (Straight-out Union) moved to refer to a Special Committee of Seven.

Mr. HENDERSON (Soft Secessionist) moved to refer it to the Committee on the Condition of the State.

Mr. FRAZIER (one of the rebel eleven) moved to lay it on the table, which was disagreed to—yeas 37, nays 45.

Mr. HANCOCK (Soft Union) offered the following as a substitute for the ordinance:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme laws of the land; and the act of secession, passed by the people of Texas, was, therefore, in legal contemplation void, being a revolutionary measure, and subject to the general principles of revolutions.

Mr. SPAIGHT (Soft Secessionist) offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the ordinance of secession of Feb. 1, 1861, be and is hereby annulled.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on the Condition of the State.

The Union men are determined that, at least, the Convention shall declare the ordinance of secession null and void. If the Committee treat with it in a milder form, the Union men are going to vote against it and stick to it, or offer the original resolution as a substitute to the Committee's report. Mr. CLARK and twenty other straight-out Union men of Alabama, declared in their Convention that "the ordinance of secession was unauthorized, and is and always has been null and void;" but for the sake of harmony they went with the majority, who omitted in their report the words "unautnorized" and "always has been." But the Union men in this Convention mean that they will not back an inch. A few days will determine.

Mr. PARSONS introduced an ordinance declaring all laws and parts of laws enacted by the Legislature of this State since February 1, 1861, that do not conflict with the Constitution of this State as amended by this Convention, or the Constitution of the United States, in full force, and all acts of courts and officers of Courts, and officers of State, executive, judicial and ministerial, done in compliance thereof, in full force; which was referred to the Committee on the Condition of the State.

Mr. PASCHALL then offered the following resolution, which was made the special order of to-day, at 11 o'clock, after which the Convention adjourned until this morning:

Resolved, That the Convention will reëstablish the Constitution of the State of Texas in force immediately before the 1st of February, 1861, with such amendments as may be necessary to conform the same to the existing order of things growing out of the late war.

This man FRAZIER, who has been working so ass-iduously to make an ass of himself, notwithstanding he might ass-ure himself that his parents had performed their part of the job, and well, too,—I will state, for the benefit of the public generally, is in the last stages of the *mania a potu*. He is too insignificant to be malicious—he is merely a ridiculous rebel, and necessarily a consummate ass. One more good drunk will wind up all terrestrial things with him, and if there is any receptacle for shabby Secessionists, he may be considered as entitled to a reserved seat—that is, if the place hasn't been cleaned out lately—if it is really dirty enough for such an object of loathing commisseration. I take this man's part thus generously, for fear that some of the readers of the TIMES might think he was of some account; but he isn't—he isn't of any earthly account. As I have hinted above, he is a candidate for the bone-yard, and one more chunk will elect him. He has made more long-winded speeches than all the other gentlemen in the Convention, during which he gesticulated as though he had the itch, which, if brimstone will cure, he will soon get rid of; he voted against taking the oath to support the Constitution; he moved to lay Mr. LATTIMER's resolution on the table, and he states that, in his opinion, as the ordinance of secession is null and void, there is no use in saying anything more about it.

As may be readily imagined, a variety of matter transpires in these Southern Conventions of no earthly account or interest beyond a local limit; and I thought that when the Convention proceeded to business this morning that nothing of general importance would result therefrom. But I was mistaken; for two resolutions were offered, the tenor of which have not even been hinted at in any of the Southern Conventions. The first was as follows, and was offered by Mr. DAVIS:

Resolved, That on and after the 4th day of July, 1866, all male negroes, of 21 years and upward, shall be entitled to vote at elections.

Of course the people of Texas are not progressive enough yet for this thing, and the Convention laid Mr. DAVIS' resolution on the table, upon the motion of crazy FRAZIER, who would have made a long speech on the subject, had he not been declared out of order. Four of the members voted against laying the resolution on the table; or, in other words, voted for negro suffrage—namely, Messrs. DAVIS, DEGENER, MINCHIN and HART. All four of these gentlemen are Southern born but Mr. DEGENER, who is a German. These gentlemen are conscientiously in favor of negro suffrage, for the good of the negro, as they think, on the one hand, while on the other, they prefer that even negroes rather than secessionists should rule the country. DAVIS was driven from the State because he would not take the oath to support the Southern Confederacy. He returned, however, got up a loyal regiment, was commissioned a colonel, and a few months before the termination of the war was made a brigadier-general in our army. HART had a brother condemned of treason to the Southern Confederacy and hung to a tree, and he informs me that the President of the court-martial which hung him is a delegate in this Convention. DEGENER had two sons shot for loyalty to the United States Government, and he himself was cast into prison, as a dangerous and seditious character. MURCHISON was also terribly persecuted.

The other resolution was offered by Mr. SAUNDERS, and was as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention is gratified at the opportunity afforded it by the General Government of so amending the State Constitution, that the people of Texas may resume their Federal relations.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay on the table, for the purpose, he said, of ascertaining how many members were really gratified. He withdrew his motion, however, and the resolution was referred. FRAZIER, the drunken idiot, voted against its reference.

A silly member offered the following:

Resolved, That all marriages between whites and blacks be declared null and void.

FRAZIER moved its reference, but it was tabled. As I have before stated, there are some out-and-out Union men in this Convention, and some of them are getting stirred up. They have been firing at the enemy at long range, but will open with grape and canister in a few days. There is a plain, honest old farmer among these Union men named BUMPASS, who is a native of North Carolina. He opposed secession until he was threatened with hanging, when he joined the rebel army. But that never hurt his loyalty or tarnished his good name. I have heard a good many Union men make speeches in Southern Conventions, but BUMPASS is the first man whom I have heard make a Union speech. He, like many others, was overflowing with indignation at the disloyal sentiments uttered by Crazy FRAZIER and some others, and he was also running over with disgust at the delay of the Convention in amending the Constitution. He arose and said, substantially:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am filled with indignation and amazement at what I have been compelled to listen to in this Convention, both yesterday and to-day. Gentlemen of well-known legal ability and eloquence, whom I, in my poverty of speech, can never expect to equal, have repeatedly declared in this room that Texas is independent of the Constitution, the laws and the authority of the United States. I am astonished at such declarations. What do gentlemen mean by such utterances? Why, Sir, I wonder that they who thus speak are not alarmed when they behold what has just happened; for, as if to rebuke such stupendous folly, Almighty God has just this moment driven a blast of the north wind against the glorious old Star Spangled Banner, and it now hangs fluttering outside of yonder window, right before our very eyes, as if to contradict the wretched boast. [I looked in the direction he pointed, and sure enough there hung the flag and staff, both in plain sight, and the former torn into shreds by the wind.] Texas supreme! Great God, what a delusion! No, Sir, the authority of the United States is supreme—from the far-off ice-bound coast of Maine to the sun-scorched banks of the Rio Grande, the authority of the United States—the best government that God ever gave to men—is supreme over every part of her broad domain, and I thank God for it. [Great sensation.] Four years of terrible and desolating war have devastated our lands and prostrated our people in the dust—they possess to-day none of the attributes of sovereignty. Like the human body, when nearly bereft of life, the body politic is feeble and broken down; all the parts remain intact, the arterial system is complete, the nerves still sluggishly perform their functions, but the tide of life is low, the currents of blood are dried up, the throbbing of the heart is almost suspended. But we are met now to recuperate its energies, to give it new life, and not to waste vain words in foolishly asserting that we are still supreme.

The Committee on the Condition of the Country will make more interesting reports on Friday, and several Union columbiads have been got into position to open upon that occasion.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 19, 1866.

It begins to look as though the convention of the State of Texas was calculating to continue in session for a couple of months yet. The people of this State have been damning Gov. HAMILTON because he would not order an election for delegates to a convention when the other Provisional Governors did, and now that the delegates have assembled, it seems that they have concluded to do nothing. For twelve days they have been wrangling as to whether they should do something or nothing, and now they have, after speeches by about forty lawyers and trimmers, voted that the convention should go to work, and that it should not be restricted at all in its acts, but that it should do just as it may please. It took just seven days to settle this fact, whether or not it should do something or nothing, and as the delegates, by a slight majority, have voted that they shall do something, the chances are that they will do nothing.

I must admit that this convention consists of a crowd of the weakest men I have ever seen together. Beside, they seem to have forgotten that they have met to declare the ordinance of secession null and void, to repudiate the rebel debts, and to abolish Slavery, and make legal provision for the protection of the negro.

What these gentlemen seem to have met here for is, to engineer and electioneer for the United States Senate, notwithstanding the test oath and a multiplicity of other obstacles lie in the way. There are some ten or more candidates for the United States Senate in this Convention, some of whom have held positions in the rebel army from Brigadier-General down. There are some of the most contemptible political trimmers here that I ever saw. The Mississippi Convention—and it got off a good deal of gas—got through with its deliberations in ten days. Alabama was two weeks, Georgia was but thirteen days, and Florida eleven. Texas has been in convention twelve days, and has not even repealed the ordinance of secession.

The Convention met to-day at 10 o'clock, and adjourned at 11, and this was the day when something was to be done. "To-morrow will be a big day," a dilapidated-looking delegate with a clean shirt on remarked to me a few moments after the adjournment. "Do you mean big with events?" I asked of him; but as he did not answer. I reckon he did not understand me.

It is said that the Committee on the Constitution of the State will report on the ordinance of secession to-morrow, and that some debate will follow. I shall wait for this event one more week.

Their labors so far may be summed up thus, and without any attempt at brevity:

First day—Convention met and adjourned without doing a thing.

Second day—Met and elected President and Clerk. Adjourned.

Third day—Met and elected more officers. Adjourned.

Fourth day—Met and refused to take the oath. Adjourned.

Fifth day—Met and reconsidered their refusal to take the oath—and took it. Adjourned.

Seventh day—Met and argued whether Convention should do something or nothing. Adjourned.

Eighth day—Do. do. Ninth day—Do. do. Tenth day—Do. do.

Eleventh day—Agreed to do something. Adjourned

Twelfth day—Done nothing. Adjourned.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Good Behavior of the Freedmen where They are Not Annoyed by Bureau Agents—Quarantine at New-Orleans—Cotton Difficulties in Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 9.

A Texas letter represents the freedmen contented and working well. They generally are disposed to remain with their former masters in that part of the State where there are neither negro troops nor Freedmen's Bureau.

Gov. WELLS and Gen. CANBY have proclaimed ten days minimum quarantine on vessels from West Indies and adjacent Mexican and Central American coast.

The British steamer *Peruvian*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The difficulty between the Mobile cotton factors, brokers and buyers has been settled by a Committee of Conference appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Regulations were adopted relative to sampling cotton and disposing thereof.

Further Proceedings of the State Convention—Decenneal Census—Basis of Representation—The Supreme Court—Probable Division of the State—Markets, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 9.

In the Texas State Convention, on the 6th inst., a resolution was passed that a census of the inhabitants of Texas be taken every ten years, dating from Feb. 6, 1860.

A motion to make the whole inhabitants of the State the basis of representation was laid on the table. A motion to strike out the word "white" was lost by a vote of 26 to 47. A motion to leave it optional with the Legislature to add other inhabitants of the State to the basis of representation was lost by a vote of 26 to 38.

On the 7th and 8th insts. the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of making the Supreme Court of the State consist of one Chief-Justice and four Associate Justices, to hold office for ten years, at an annual salary of $4,500, and to give the District Judge an annual salary of $3,500, and the Attorney-General an annual salary of $3,000.

A proposition was made to confer on the Legislature the power to divide Texas into two States, one State to lie between Trinity and the Red River.

The proposition was referred to a special committee.

The ordinance annulling the ordinance of secession is still under discussion.

GALVESTON, Thursday, March 8.

New-York prices have caused a decline of ten per cent. in boots and shoes, and in domestic goods of fifteen per cent.

The latest reports from the cotton plantations are very favorable.

Gen. WRIGHT, Medical Inspector, has determined on vigorous sanitary measures as a preventive against cholera.

The cotton market is very dull, and there is no sale for bagging.

VIRGINIA.

The Home of Jefferson—A Visit to Monticello—Disgraceful Condition of the Virginia Statesman's Resting-place—A Fine Site for a College—A Visit to a Fine Old Virginia Gentleman—Gen. Sheridan Guards the University—The Gratitude of the Democracy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Tuesday, March 6.

One of the most interesting spots in this historic locality, especially to one versed in the early history of this State, is "Monticello," the former residence of THOMAS JEFFERSON. At the invitation of Hon. ALEX. RIVES, whose beautiful mountain residence adjoins Monticello, I lately visited the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence; first sojourning for a day or two with Mr. RIVES, and in his house, and in the enjoyment of the charming society of his family circle, I was reminded more of the refinements and comforts of English social life, such as seen in the mansions of English country gentlemen, than in any I had previously experienced in Virginia.

Though the weather on the day I visited Monticello was fine, exceedingly so for this early period of the year, the roads were bad, and by way of change we (Mr. RIVES and myself) took a stroll up the mountain path to the Heights of Monticello, and well was I repaid for the fatigue of the ascent by the magnificent prospect which was unfolded to my view on reaching the summit. On looking around I could not but feel impressed with the good taste which had suggested to Mr. JEFFERSON the selection of such a choice spot as a retreat from the labors and anxieties of a public life. Monticello is located on the top of one of the smaller mountains of the range which borders the southern part of Charlottesville; and it commands a most extensive prospect of the surrounding country, except to the northeast and southwest, in which direction lay the range of hills. Toward the south is seen a vast extent of champaign country, which, though not entirely level, has that appearance when seen from this elevated spot; and when it approaches the horizon its uniform tint presents nearly the same appearance as a distant view of the ocean. Turning round to take a view in the opposite direction, a really magnificent landscape is presented to the eye; the Blue Ridge—distant about twenty miles—stretching away to the northeast forming the background, and the picturesquely located town of Charlottesville, with the University as a prominent feature to the left, and the Rivanna River, with its winding serpentine course and glassy surface, to the right completing one of the most charming pictures to be seen in the Old Dominion.

The ground on which the Jefferson Mansion stands is a small plain of about six acres in extent, made by leveling the summit of a hill. The mountain is clothed with the trees of the original forest on every side, except the south, on which side the garden was

situated. The carriage-road to Monticello winds up and around the hill so as to form a gradual descent. Beside this road there are a series of carriageways around the mountain, so cut as to run one into the other, the object having been to form a long drive without leaving the immediate vicinity of the house. When occupied by Mr. Jefferson, Monticello must have been a delightful residence. Now it is almost a deserted ruin, its occupants being a freedman and his family. The house is a very peculiar structure, its architecture being a copy of a building Mr. Jefferson saw in Paris which struck his fancy. It is of moderate elevation, with a Grecian portico in front, and has an octagonal cupola. Long terraces, forming three sides of a square, formerly served as a promenade in good weather, and as a cover for some of the offices of the building, but now these are rapidly falling into decay. These terraces were terminated by two small pavilions, which were used for purposes of study. The entrance from the portico was into a saloon formerly decorated on either side with elk horns and other trophies of the chase, together with Mexican antiquities, Indian ornaments, &c., with three or four pieces of statuary. Now nothing is to be seen but the old clock over the doorway, and a plaster bust of Jefferson covered with dust. At the farther end of this hall were glass folding doors, which opened into a handsome octagonal drawing-room. The flooring of this room is very peculiar, it being formed of a kind of mosaic work of choice wood. The windows fronted on a beautiful lawn, of some two acres in extent, now a field covered with corn-stalks and rubbish. To the right were the dining-rooms and other apartments, and to the left a suit of rooms occupied by Mr. Jefferson himself, consisting of his library, bedroom, dressing-room and a small room devoted to the use of a work-room, a bench and tools formerly being its furniture. The musty smell and the deserted look of these apartments now forms a sad contrast to the appearance they presented some forty years ago. The dormitories up stairs are about the worst constructed rooms of the kind I have ever seen, especially in regard to ventilation and light. The stairways are so narrow that even a stout man would find difficulty in ascending them, and a fashionable belle would have to give the task up in despair. Everything about the place is rapidly going to decay, although the house itself, being of very substantial build, appears to be in good preservation, and with some improvements in the upper rooms could easily be transformed into a pleasant homestead. Monticello would make an admirable locality for a collegiate institute, of a character preparatory in its course of instruction to the studies followed at the University. The present owner of Monticello is a Mr. Levy, of New-York, I believe, and the place is in charge of some one appointed by him. I noticed, however, that the timber of the mountain woods was being rapidly diminished, whether legitimately or not I cannot say.

Leaving the house on the hill and proceeding down the main road, a short walk brought us to the family burying-ground of the Jeffersons, and if there is any descendant of the family living, the present disgraceful state of this sacred spot should bring a blush to his cheek. The walls inclosing the remains of Jefferson and his wife and children, besides those of some relatives, are gradually falling to the ground. The gateway is left unlocked, and ingress can be obtained by every vandal curiosity-hunter disposed to desecrate the tomb of Jefferson for the sake of possessing a chip of the stone monument covering his grave. To such an extent has this petty larceny been carried, that the tombstone presents the appearance of a broken piece of granite. Even the gravestone of Mrs. Jefferson has not escaped these thieves. Neglect has left its mark on every part of the family cemetery, and desolated as the house above looks, still more dilapidated does the resting-place of the dead statesman of Virginia appear. What a commentary on the gratitude of modern democracy does the present aspect of Monticello present! While so many hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly by the "model Democracy" of the Republic to place their party in power, so as to divide the spoils, surely a thousand or two might well be spared to put the home and last resting-place of the founder of Democracy in a condition at least not discreditable to a civilized people.

The estate, I understand, was purchased by Capt. Levy for less than $3,000, and at treble the sum its purchase would be a good investment for some educational institution, possessing, as such an institution would, all the advantages the vicinity of the University presents. I know not whether the place be for sale or not; if not, then something should be done to preserve a locality of such historic interest from the decay it is now falling into. Both Monticello and the University were placed under guard by Sheridan when he made his raid through this place, and neither suffered materially from the war. In fact, this town bears no marks of the late war.

With Monticello on the one side, and the University on the other, together with the magnificent landscapes, beautiful country drives, and the purity of the mountain atmosphere, Charlottesville presents to the tourist attractions of the first order, in regard to its social attributes, and the refined society one can enjoy here adds greatly to its interest as a place of sojourn to those of wealth and leisure. Lord Napier and Thackeray, when the guests of Mr. Rives, both expressed themselves as exceedingly struck with the attractive features of this charming town. H. C.

Richmond Rebel News via New-York—The War Record of the State—A Few Statistics—A New Word for Stealing—What the Ex-Rebels Say and Think—Jeff. Davis—The Women of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, March 7, 1866.

Everybody has heard about "sending coals to New-Castle," but everybody has not seen a practical illustration of it. We came very near witnessing it here yesterday in the appearance of three thousand copies of the New-York *News*, (rebellious coals), containing the account of the Ballard House hop, which was to have appeared in the *Examiner* the morning after its suppression. Our coals here, however, are useless now—that is, they have been "reconstructed" effectually, and we are obliged to have our sneers at the "Yankees," and the Government served up via New-York. Everybody bought or read a copy of the paper in question, Yank, Johnny, and neutral. It was a big strike financially, and probably had as much effect on the minds of the public in inducing the belief that the *News* is a traitorously Southern sheet as its proprietors intended.

It is absolutely impossible to find official records here of the part taken by the State of Virginia in the war. The great fire, ordered by Breckinridge last April, burned one of the buildings in which a portion of the records were kept, and the rest have been destroyed, or carried North and South as mementoes of the great struggle. The officials who were in charge of affairs during the rebellion, are particularly reticent now, from which I infer that they are unwilling to make public the weakness of their "last cause." From every reliable source of information at hand, it is safe to say that the majority of the people of the State were at first opposed to secession, and were forced into the overt act by their leaders; but when they found their beloved State irrevocably committed to the rash act, they did not hesitate to support her, and they did as much, if not more, fighting than the citizens of any State in the South. In short, Virginia was to the Southern Confederacy what Pennsylvania and New-York were to the United States. She was the backbone of the rebellion, and the great power in support of the war on the Southern side. She furnished more troops and more distinguished Generals, than any of her rebellious sisters, and, after hostilities fairly commenced, her people were more earnestly unanimous in upholding the attempted revolution.

Previous to the war the militia of Virginia numbered 143,255 officers and men, including 92 troops of cavalry, 26 batteries of artillery, 113 companies of riflemen and 111 companies of light infantry; but by the so-called "defection and treason" of the section known now as West Virginia, the number of militiamen of all classes was reduced to about 135,000. The enrollment which occurred immediately after the passage of the ordinance of Secession increased this latter number to a considerable extent, and the available State force was then enumerated as follows: 131 troops of cavalry, 108 batteries of artillery, 404 companies of light infantry and 277 companies of riflemen. Notwithstanding this great preparation, the actual number of regiments from Virginia in the Confederate service on the 1st of November, 1861, was only 68, including all arms, or a little more than 70,000 men.

From the 1st of November, 1861, until the end of the war a blank occurs which the future historian will find it hard to fill, from reasons above-mentioned. Nevertheless, it is probable that some comparatively authentic statement will eventually be published from private records. Gen. Kemper, it is said, has promised to throw some light on this subject before his "head grows cold."

With all the resources of a great nation at their command—we always underrated them at the North—the South failed to accomplish their independence. They had the immense advantage of previous preparation, which is not fully appreciated by all. The forts, arsenals and navy-yards of the Federal Government in the South were in their hands, yielding almost incalculable benefit to them. For instance, in the State of Virginia alone, the Government property at Harper's Ferry, Gosport Navy-yard and Fort Norfolk "taken"—as State Commissioner Peters euphoniously puts it—by the State, amounted in value, according to official reports, to the sum of $7,307,187 60. The machinery, tools, guns and ammunition "taken" at these places were used in Richmond, Va., and at Fayetteville, N. C., and have mostly been recovered by the Government, but a large amount was irretrievably lost. Add to this the property "taken" at other points in the South, and that brought in at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and the ports of Florida and Texas, by blockade-runners, and you will have an amount of "bone and sinew" for war purposes astonishing in its magnitude. The intelligent men of the South, of course, know these facts, and the knowledge of them makes their defeat all the more bitter.

Jeff. Davis, more than any other man, is held responsible. He receives a large amount of sympathy now, while he is a prisoner, but it is an ordinary thing to hear intelligent gentlemen here denounce him as an imbecile and a tyrant. During his short career as President of the "so-called," he vetoed more bills passed by his rebel Congress than all the Presidents of the United States since the foundation of our Government. He was arbitrary and headstrong in the extreme, and I have often heard it intimated that he was selfishly ambitious, and was looking forward to the day when he should be clad in royal purple, and wear a Southern crown. Had the rebellion succeeded, and even the attempted semi-republican form of government allowed to stand, the people here say that certain families, including the Davises, Lees, &c., would have received the lion's share of the honors and profits. It is a historical fact that negro troops would have been called into the service of the South a full year before they were, but for the opposition of Davis, and when he did give his consent to the movement, it was only because he hoped thereby to secure the recognition of foreign Governments, by the implied emancipation of the slaves included in the law for that purpose.

It is amusing to hear well-informed Southerners talk of their failure. Nearly every one has a theory of his own, differing from all others in many material points, as to the cause, but all admit the defeat as unqualified, and that the natural result of it is future submission to the power which conquered them. "We were strong enough to have whipped a dozen Yankee nations," said an ex-rebel general, in my presence, the other day, "but God, in his mysterious Providence, defeated us. It wasn't the Yankees." He was asked why it was that God interfered in behalf of what he (the speaker) thought was wrong. "Perhaps we were not in the right. Sometimes I think Slavery was the reason." In that last sentence you have the opinion of more than one-half of the best minds of the South, although there are but few bold enough to publicly express such convictions. "God sent us bad rulers," continued the general, "and we failed. We are, ourselves, under him, responsible for the failure, and that's the great reason why we should submit all the more honestly." I have given the exact words used by the general, but have hesitated to mention names because, although the conversation was public, in Gov. Peirpoint's office, it was not addressed to me and my position as a correspondent unknown to the speaker.

Another prominent ex-rebel of my acquaintance is a great Thad. Stevens man, and was overjoyed at reading the Tennessee resolution presented by the Reconstruction Committee the other day. "You Yankees are falling into a trap. You are acknowledging that we had the right to secede and that the Union was really disrupted." As a Southern man, this gentleman hates the great radical on account of his hatred to the South, but for the same reason he admires his policy because it will, in his opinion, make the rebellion more respectable in the eyes of future generations. "Acknowledge that we are out of the Union," says the ex-rebel, "and my children, now in France and scattered all over the world, will be proud that their father was a rebel. We are conquered Provinces and we have no right to say a word." Thus do extremes of disunionism meet.

Another "reconstructed" is seriously alarmed at a prospect of a Northern war. He thinks that the people of the North are being led by their radical noses into hatred of the President and Administration, and that the next step will be force in expelling Andrew Johnson from the White House. He draws a striking parallel between the condition of the North at this time and that of the South immediately previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. "We'll fight for Andy Johnson and the Government," said he, and then remarked that when Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidential Chair: "We (the South) expected that he would build a gallows from the Potomac to the Gulf. He hasn't done it, though, when looking from his stand-point, he might have been justified." I told him that Congress didn't intend to hang anybody but the leading rebels and that the President agreed to that. "Well, between you and me," he replied, "a little hanging, here and there, both North and South, would do a great deal of good."

The women of the South are the only unconquered people in this section. A great majority of them are as rebellious as ever, and to their influence, as much as to anything else, is due the occasional disloyal demonstrations of their male associates. Oh, how they do hate Yankees! It would be delicious to see them turn up their noses at blue coats, to see them walk around the "astral banner" instead of under it, and to see them encourage treasonable ebullitions of mob temper, if it were not for the fact that a sensible man is convinced that they are playing the parts of fools. It would be doing gross injustice to the fair sex here to include them all in the unconquered category, for there are many who are sensible enough to assist in soothing away the bitterness of defeat, and in attempting to reconcile matters. Mr. Beecher ought to take a trip down here before he commits himself much more on the subject of female suffrage. E. P. B.

Legislative Enactments—The Vagrant Law—Laws Regarding the Freedmen—Regulating Contracts Between Whites and Blacks—Education of Apprentices—Marriage of Freedmen, &c.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, March 8, 1866.

In a previous letter, forwarded last week, which miscarried and was returned to me to-day, I gave you the prominent points of the laws passed by the recent Legislature regarding freedmen. They were hurried through during the last days of the session, but are ample in their provisions as far as they go. One thing, however, is notable and may be considered as almost criminal neglect on the part of the members of that body, viz.: They failed to modify the odious vagrant law, which was suspended by order of Gen. Terry. I am informed that on the morning of the day of the appearance of that order, Gen. Terry was visited by several of the most prominent members of the Senate and House of Delegates, and that they voluntarily promised to amend it by striking out the objectionable features. It was thought best to defer action in the premises for a short time, but instead of redeeming their promise they have neglected it entirely, and the law is now on the statute books ready to be enforced as soon as the military is withdrawn.

The most important act affecting the interests of the freedmen is one regulating contracts for labor, the first section of which provides that no contract between white and blacks "for the labor or service of the latter for a longer period than two months shall be binding" on the freedman unless it is in writing, and signed by the hirer or his agent and by the "colored person and duly acknowledged before a justice or notary public or clerk of the county or corporation court or overseer of the poor or two or more credible witnesses in the county or corporation in which the white person may reside, or in which the labor or service is to be performed. And it shall be the duty of the justice, notary, clerk, overseer of the poor, or the witnesses to read and explain the contract to the colored person before taking his acknowledgment thereof, and to state that this has been done in the certificate of the acknowledgment of the contract."

The second section provides for the punishment of any person who "shall entice away from the service of another any laborer" employed under the provisions of this act, by a fine of $10 or $20; and the last section fixes the date when the act shall take effect as the 1st of April, 1866.

Another bill provides that if any "person shall conspire with another to incite the colored population of the State to make insurrection, by acts of violence and war, against the white population, or to incite the white population of the State to make insurrection, by acts of violence and war, against the colored population, he shall, whether such insurrection be made or not, be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years."

The law regarding apprentices was amended so as to provide for the education of the apprentice. It makes no distinction on account of color, and reads as follows:

"The writing by which any minor is bound an apprentice, shall specify his age, and what art, trade or business he is to be taught. The master, whether it is expressly provided or not, shall be bound to teach the same, and he shall also be bound to teach him reading, writing and common arithmetic, including the rule of three."

An amendment was also passed to the code in regard to the register of marriages, and to legalize "the marriages of colored persons now cohabiting as husband and wife." As it is of considerable importance, in a moral point of view, I give it entire:

Sec. I. Henceforth it shall be the duty of every minister, or other person celebrating a marriage, and of the clerk or keeper of the records of any religious society, which solemnizes marriages by the consent of the parties, in open congregation, at once to make a record of every marriage between white persons, or between colored persons, solemnized by or before him, stating in such record whether the persons be white or colored, and within two months after such marriage to return a copy thereof, signed by him, to the clerk of the county or corporation in which the same is solemnized. The clerk issuing any marriage license, shall at the time require and ascertain from the party obtaining such license a certificate setting forth, as near as may be, the date and place of the proposed marriage, the full names of both the parties, their ages and conditions before marriage, (whether single or widowed,) the places of their birth and residence, the names of their parents and the occupation of the husband.

Sec. 2. That when colored persons, before the passage of this act, shall have undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation to each other of husband and wife, and shall be cohabiting together as such at the time of its passage, whether the rites of marriage shall have been celebrated between them or not, they shall be deemed husband and wife, and be entitled to the rights and privileges, and subject to the duties and obligations of that relation in like manner as if they had been duly married by law, and all their children shall be deemed legitimate, whether born before or after the passage of this act. And when the parties have ceased to cohabit before the passage of this act, in consequence of the death of the woman, or from any other cause, all the children of the woman recognized by the man to be his, shall be deemed legitimate.

No unprejudiced mind, looking at these enactments, can for a moment doubt the desire of the people of the State to legislate for the good of the freedmen. The provision for the education of apprentices is of great importance and proves conclusively that the prejudice against improving the minds of the colored population and elevating their condition is gradually wearing away. E. P. B.

SOUTHERN JOTTINGS AND JOURNEYINGS.

Contrast Between the North and South—Advice to Travelers—The Gosport Navy-yard—Portsmouth, Weldon and Raleigh—The Newspaper Press in the State Capital—Govs. Holden and Vance—Major Gee's Trial—The Effect of Secession.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Raleigh, N. C., Saturday Night, Feb. 24, 1866.

The change from New-York to Raleigh is as great as can well be conceived; and it is difficult for any one to be transferred from Broadway to Fayetteville-street, and believe he is in the same country. I remember Paris, France, and Cairo, Illinois, and the gayest capital in Europe and that delectable mud-hole, are not in more marked contrast than this town and the metropolis, which I would fain, for the nonce, forget. Since the war I have been but little in the South, and when I saw the spire of Trinity fading sadly away, I confess my memories of the late Secessia gave me small promise of enjoyment in my prospective wanderings below the Potomac.

ADVICE TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.

It might be well to advise travelers in this section to carry luncheon and a full purse, and purchase no through tickets, as they will find it to their pecuniary advantage to pay from point to point along the route. They must provide themselves, too, with a large stock of patience, philosophy and fortitude, to prevent disappointment at missing trains and steamers, and discomfort from protracted and compulsory fasts. Between here and New-York—only 500 miles—I lost thirty-six hours, more time than should be requred to make twice the distance.

THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Detained at Norfolk, Va., I visited the Gosport Navy-yard and found it as dull as a cemetery. The traces of that most senseless destruction of millions worth of property during the rebellion, are painfully visible there. Many of the work-shops have been more successfully reconstructed than the people thereabout; but ruins still meet you on every hand. I was struck by the inscription on the dock: "Began in December, 1827, John Quincy Adams President; finished in August, 1833, Andrew Jackson President." I wonder if those distinguished patriots dreamed of the events of 1861 and 1865; or of the manner in which the Navy-yard—one of the most commodious in the United States—would be finished during the first year of the struggle.

The rebel ram, *Columbia*, captured at Charleston, S. C., lies in the river in a dismantled condition, and also the ram *Albermarle*, divested of her plating and whatever rendered her formidable. Some of the guns of the *Merrimac* lie corroded along the sea-wall, and on all sides there are signs of the return of peace.

PORTSMOUTH.

The town of Portsmouth is entirely stagnant, and has, I am informed, a population of several thousand less than it had before the war. The Navy-yard was its principal means of support, and since the discharge of most of its employes the business-houses have very limited patronage. The Ocean House, a large hotel, and, when in operation, much better than any in Norfolk, has long been closed, and is now rented to families as a kind of tenement house. Many of the principal stores and dwellings are unoccupied, and the air of a deserted village envelops the entire place.

WELDON,

Always one of the most inviting points in this or any State, sustains its reputation thoroughly. The railway bridge at Gaston, over the Roanoke, which is now very high, having been destroyed, passengers from Washington and Richmond are compelled to cross in scows. The bridge at Weldon is partially reconstructed, but as it is substantial, many weeks must elapse before it is completely rebuilt. The railway trains formerly running from Hicksford to Gaston, are to run directly to Weldon, and the branch road is to be abandoned.

RALEIGH.

Raleigh, although the Legislature is in session, appears quite as dull as I have ever seen it. I am informed that not a single house has been put up here during the past five or six years, and those that are in the town certainly look worn and antiquated as any ultra conservative could desire.

I have paid several visits to the Senate and House of Commons, and the latter body seems decidedly primeval. It is not unusual to see members whittling and smoking pipes in the Hall, whose occupants have that listless, free-and-easy air that has always distinguished the Southern people.

Three daily papers are published here—the North Carolina *Standard*, by Wm. W. Holden & Son; the Raleigh *Progress*, by J. V. Pennington; and the *Daily Sentinel*, by Wm. E. Pell. The two first are, and were during the rebellion, of strong Union tendencies—conservative they are called now—and the last, a new organ, reflects more decided Southern views.

The *Standard* is perhaps the stanchest Union paper in the South to-day, and unconditionally in favor of submission to the fortunes of war. Gov. Holden's house is the only one in the City from which the national banner is displayed.

The prosperous or wealthy class here, or those who were such, are for the most part still Secessionists, and the feminine portion violent in their hatred of the North and everything Northern.

Last Thursday, Washington's Birthday, when the United States flag was displayed in front of the Post-office, and before the different military headquarters, not a few women and some men refused to pass under its folds—purposely going aside to prevent the "deep degradation" of acknowledging the banner of their country. A number of persons of both sexes refused to call for their letters on that day because the Stars and Stripes were suspended above the entrance to the post-office.

GOV. WM. W. HOLDEN,

who has played so prominent a part in the politics of this State, and who is regarded as the ablest politician in North Carolina, is a man apparently of fifty years, above the medium stature, rather heavy set, dark complexion, black hair, (slightly bald in front,) sprinkled with gray; blue eyes, heavy eye-brows, prominent and strongly-marked features, expressive of determination even to stubbornness. No man in the South is more deeply and generally detested by the Secessionists. He has been mobbed two or three times, and his life is still threatened. In his house a private Union meeting was held a few weeks after this State had passed the ordinance of secession, and such men as John A. Gilmer and Wm. A. Graham were present, but afterward fell away from the good faith, and became advocates of the war. Probably no man this side of Mason and Dixon's line has done more to stem the tide of secessionism; but even he was so powerless that he was compelled at times to yield, or seem to yield, to the current. He says the most violent rebels were those who were at first loyal; that the original Secessionists early acknowledged themselves beaten, and were prepared to accept the inevitable; while the originally conservative class are to this day bitter and uncompromising in their hostility to the Union.

GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

prominent before the public during the war, is now living quietly and in comparative seclusion at Hatesville, in this State. Some time since he was attacked with paralysis, and has not yet recovered, and may never recover from its effects. The Union people of North Carolina think they were betrayed by Vance, who was elected by their votes on the ground of his loyalty. After his elevation to the gubernatorial chair he underwent a great change, and did incalculable harm to the Union cause in North Carolina.

MAJOR GEE'S TRIAL.

The trial of Major John H. Gee, formerly Commandant of the Rebel Military Prison at Salisbury, N. C., has been in progress here this week before a military commission. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was begun yesterday, and as two days have been expended upon a single witness, the trial bids fair to occupy two or three months.

Salisbury was another Andersonville, more than half the prisoners confined there having died from exposure, starvation, and wanton and malignant cruelty and barbarity; and Gee has been arraigned on the charge of direct and immediate responsibility for those nefarious crimes.

THE EFFECT OF SECESSION.

Business of every kind is very dull throughout the State and money extremely scarce, owing in a great measure to the failure of the cotton, tobacco and wheat crop last year. Many families who were very wealthy before the war have difficulty now in obtaining the means of livelihood. In this city prices are higher than in New-York, and nothing to be had for them. The South is suffering in more ways than one for the madness and crime of secession, and reaping the blighted harvest sowed by the rebellion, in sorrow, suffering and tears. B.

The Town of Salisbury—The Rebel Prison There—A Visit to its Ruins—Five or Six Thousand Union Captives Buried in Five Months—Stagnation in Business—Effect of the Extinction of Slavery—Decreasing Loyalty in the South.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Salisbury, N. C., Monday Evening, Feb. 26, 1866.

This North Carolina town, though a century old, was scarcely known out of the State until it became a place of confinement of Union prisoners during the war, and through their horrible sufferings in the year 1864 was damned to everlasting fame.

In the future it is fated to be ever associated in the public mind with the rebel atrocities that were enacted here, and Salisbury will henceforth be visited as a Mecca of Southern iniquity, where brave men, fighting for the Republic, were systematically and premeditatedly starved and tortured to death by thousands.

THE REBEL PRISON.

The place has a particular and melancholy interest at present, inasmuch as the commandant of the prison, who is believed to have been responsible for the premeditated and wholesale murders committed here, is now on trial for his life at Raleigh.

Having been confined here for nearly a year, I speak earnestly and feelingly upon the subject; and as this is my first visit to the place of Hadean horrors, from which I had the good fortune to escape some months before the suppression of the rebellion, I look upon it with painful concern, and cannot refrain from contrasting the present with the past, and being grateful for the change that has come over the country since the clash of arms has died away in the profound silence of peace.

THE PLACE IN RUINS.

The prison and its inclosure, where in five months five or six thousand loyal men perished for want of food and shelter, is now a mass of ruins; only falling walls and timbers marking the place of slaughter—the altar of sacrifice of those unrecorded heroes, whose loss a regenerated nation mourns, and whose memory is embalmed in a grateful people's heart.

When Gen. Sherman's forces entered Salisbury, last April, they applied the torch to every building and out-house in the prison enclosure, and as the flames left them they still stand—a dreary monument of the virtuous wrath of an indignant army, whose companions in arms had been tortured to death with a refinement of cruelty worthy of Torquemada's infernal zeal.

The main building, formerly a cotton factory, and the small brick outhouses, employed as hospitals for the soldiers, (where they lay for a few days or hours, according to their capacity to suffer, in extreme agony, on the bare and filthy floor, without clothing enough to cover their wasted frames,) present their blackened walls to the passer-by, and fill those who know their history with shuddering recollections and ghastly pictures that must be forever painted on their memories.

The Dead-house too—who that was there can forget it?—is but a charred ruin, and silence and desolation dwell about the place where I have seen one hundred heroes with staring and stony eyes, and rigid and attenuated limbs—ragged, dirty, hideous, skeleton-like corpses—piled one upon another like butchered hogs in a packing establishment, until the groaning earth, always actively employed, should bear them to the shallow trenches into which they were carelessly thrown and utterly forgotten.

The few trees in the enclosure of five or six acres are felled; the ditches, or dead-lines as they were called, that bounded the yard, are half filled; the fences, girded by a platform where the rebel guards paced their prescribed round, and relieved the monotony of their exercise by shooting the Union prisoners without pretext or explanation, are all destroyed, and the ashes to which they were consumed scattered to the winds of Heaven.

THE MARTYRED DEAD.

To the south of the prison, not more than six hundred yards distant, is the burial-place of the captives, where at least five thousand, some say six thousand, were thrown into trenches, and where only five of the graves are marked. As the highest number of prisoners at Salisbury at any one time was nine thousand and eighty-one, the fearful mortality can be seen at a glance. As I have said, in five months much more than one-half of all the captives confined there perished for want of proper food and shelter, and the wanton shooting, of the rebel guards.

A MONUMENT TO THE DEPARTED HEROES.

The friends and relatives of the martyred dead can never identify them, and take them North for interment; and, therefore, would it not be well for the Government to raise a monument on the spot to their patriotic and blessed memory? Their names are preserved in the records of the War Office. Should they not be preserved in marble and through Time? Do they not richly deserve this small tribute from the Republic they so largely aided to restore?

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

Salisbury is as dull and stagnant as most of the towns of the State. Every one complains of the inactivity of all kinds of business, and of the great scarcity of money. Even those who were wealthy before the war have difficulty in obtaining the means of a comfortable livelihood.

THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY AND ITS EFFECT.

The extinction of slavery has caused a social revolution in the South, and the families who depended on the labor of the negroes have not yet learned to submit to the new order of affairs. In many houses the old servants still remain, and are regularly paid; but in many more they have run away, and are unwilling to return, even though assured of their freedom.

The complaints by the late owners of the base ingratitude of the negroes, for whom they declare they did so much, are as numerous as ridiculous to persons familiar with the wretched cant of the people who are unable to comprehend why human beings, their complexion being sable, should not be indebted for degrading bondage.

Many Unionists, or those who assumed to be such, were very indignant because the Government has not indemnified them for their negroes, and not a few have gone over in feeling to the secessionists on that account. I have heard of a number of citizens of this State who invested all their rebel currency in negroes, believing them the best property they could have, and have consequently been almost ruined by their want of judgment and foresight. Some persons claiming to be loyal, were guilty of this folly; feeling confident when the slaves were declared free, that their owners would receive recompense for the liberated bondsmen.

LOYALTY DECREASING.

Judging from the tone of the newspapers and the people, so far as I can obtain it, it does not seem to me that there is as much genuine loyalty, as much uncompromising Unionism, in this and other Southern States as there was at or before the close of the war. Many causes have contributed to this, the explanation of which I may give in another letter.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

Remarkable Proclamation by Gov. Brownlow.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Nashville, Sunday, March 4.

The following is a proclamation from Gov. Brownlow, ordering elections to fill the vacancies of the resigning members of the Legislature:

It is my painful duty to announce that civil government is again imperiled in the State of Tennessee. The events of the last three weeks give rise to serious apprehensions that a large portion of our people have not sufficiently recovered from the demoralizing effects of the late rebellion to enable them to appreciate the blessings of peace, and that their passions have not sufficiently cooled to enable them to avoid a relapse to anarchy or military rule.

A small minority of twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, by factious and revolutionary proceedings, have succeeded in breaking up the Legislature and paralyzed the State Government. I characterize their conduct as revolutionary, because it was violative of the spirit of the Constitution and laws, and arrested the machinery of the State Government as effectually as if the same had been done by force of arms. They have been able, under the construction of parliamentary law which prevailed in the great body of the House, to reduce it below what was held to be a quorum for the transaction of business, and the members of both Houses have gone to their homes and the Legislature has entirely ceased. Whenever an important measure of State policy was referred to, and duty imposed upon this Legislature by the amended Constitution, they either withdrew from their seats, or remained and refused to answer to their names when called, the Speaker holding a member in his seat refusing to answer was not present so as to be counted as a part of a quorum.

After worrying the majority in this way for several weeks, and after the consultation of the Convention of the 22d of February, they have publicly announced their secession from the Legislature through the newspapers, in a document that will not fail to remind its readers of the Legislature of 1861, who transferred the State to the Southern Confederacy. The pretext for this legislative rebellion was in opposition to the discharge of the duty imposed on the Legislature by the ninth section of the schedule of the amended Constitution, which provides for the limitation of the elective franchise by the Legislature. There was nothing startling in this measure. From the earliest inception of the reorganization of a State Government upon the ruins of the rebellion, the policy of disfranchising those who had lately destroyed the State Government and attempted to destroy the National Government was deemed a necessity, and was adopted and rigidly executed in the election held on the 22d of February, 1865. Upon the adoption of the amended Constitution the rebels were all disfranchised by an oath which required every voter to swear that he was an enemy of the so-called Confederate States. The same course was pursued in the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly, in March, 1865. The Military Governor naturally believed that those who wantonly destroyed the Government were not the proper persons to rebuild or administer it when reëstablished. This policy and principle of disfranchisement was a feature of the amended Constitution approved by the qualified voters of the State. No subject has been more thoroughly discussed and understood by all classes, for the last year, than this subject of the disfranchisement of the disloyal. Several of the seceding members were also members of the Convention which adopted it into the schedule, and they sustained it before the people, and accepted office under it, and are, therefore, stopped from denying its binding force. All of them had been elected under a law or proclamation disfranchising rebels. The pretence that the measure was sprung upon them suddenly, is, therefore, most manifestly a subterfuge to cover up the attempt at disorganization.

The resigning members appeal to their constituents to sustain them, and most of them are announced as candidates for reëlection to the places they have just made vacant—under a pledge, of course, again to withdraw from their seats, and again break up the Legislature. This discloses the whole plan of conspiracy. They ask their constituents to approve their act, and to send them back to repeat it. This will place their constituents in the attitude of disorganizers, commit them to a rebellion against the State Government, and render futile any attempt to fill the vacancies by writs of election, as the same routine would be repeated. The danger to the State is, therefore, imminent. Should the civil Government fail, the authorities will take control of the State; and it is not likely that the General Government will at an early day permit a people who have displayed such incapacity for self-government to attempt another State organization. Nor is it likely, if the attempt should be permitted, that the different divisions of the State will agree upon a new Constitution.

Discord and separation may follow, if the plan of the seceding members now manifested is successful. Many of the important laws already passed, including those conferring important civil rights upon freedmen, can never go into effect. No appropriation bill can be passed. The Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and other State institutions, must be broken up and abandoned, and the interest accruing on the debts of the State and other expenses requiring an appropriation must remain unpaid. The credit of the State will be destroyed, and the bonds of the State already appropriated must be depreciated so as to fail of the objects of the issuance.

Emigrants will shun a State in such confusion and discredit, and capital will seek investment in more promising localities, and then the brightest hopes of the State will be blighted. Even if the conspirators should fail of success, incalculable mischief has already been done to the State. Eight millions of her bonds are soon to be thrown upon the market. The ruinous depreciation of her credit consequent upon a disorganized condition of the State, inflicts a deep injury not only on the bondholders, but on works of internal improvements dependent now upon a sale of our bonds to enable them to revive their operations. Our political prospects, too, are seriously injured by acts of the rebellious population. We have lost our representation in the Council of the nation. Our Senators and Representatives are in Washington asking admission into Congress. That body is watching all our movements with a view of determining whether we have an established government or not, and whether those Senators have been sent there by a Government capable of maintaining its existence and authority. We may now conclude that our people are not in a temper for self-government. Certainly the opponents of our representation will be furnished by our present representation will be furnished by our present condition with an argument against our admission. Nor is the moral effect upon the repudiation of our State and people less to be deplored. A large portion of our people just out of the rebellion, are professing reconstructed loyalty, while a portion of their representatives display not only a rebellious spirit, but a disregard for the solemn obligations of legislators. They are unmindful of that dignity and sense of honor which would always characterize the statesman.

But aside from the injury to the moral, political and financial character of the State, and the danger of dissolution, the actual loss to the State Treasury is immense. Nearly a month has already been lost by the Legislature. Another month must transpire before the vacant seats can be filled by election; then some days must elapse before the members can appear. Estimating the expense of the Legislature at $650 per day, and a loss of seventy days from business, a total loss of $45,500 is the result, even if conspirators should succeed no further in their designs. The loyal people of the State will not fail to hold the guilty parties and their advisers responsible for this worse than useless expenditure. It may be that the constituents of the resigning members may reëlect them, or others pledged to a like course, and thereby render this proclamation useless; but the responsibility shall be upon them. The law requires that when vacancies happen in either House, the Governor, for the time being, shall issue writs of election to fill said vacancies.

COLORADO.

The Gamblers and their Way of Doing Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Denver, Col., Saturday, Feb. 17, 1866.

In one of my late letters I promised you a little account of the gamblers and their operations. In this you shall have the story. First, I should tell you that the gambling houses are licensed, and all games, with the exception of "Three-Card Monte," and the "Strap," are permitted by law.

On the principal street of this city, Blake-street, there are several large establishments, whose doors are always open, and where a band of very bad musicians are continually at work.

The most perfect, so far as all the arrangements are concerned, seems to be the "Progressive," the proprietors of which came to this country in 1860, without, what is here termed, a "color," otherwise the faintest show of money. By dextrous turning of Three-Card Monte and capable management of the Strap, they became possessed of funds sufficient to start this "Progressive," where, during the last eight months, they have become possessed of more than a hundred thousand dollars of other people's funds.

Entering directly from the street, you discover a room of a hundred feet in length, by thirty in width, filled with men, in all manner of costume, all busy with the "games," which are played on tables ranged along the sides of the room.

The majority of the games are conducted in a *reasonably* fair manner for a mining country; but woe to the man that undertakes the "trap" at the extreme end of the room. This game is known as "chancery," and so far as the actual certainty of losing, not a few dollars, but everything, is concerned, a person has only to see one man taken in to be quite satisfied.

The game is played with dice and box, ten dice being used, and a cloth, with squares containing every number from ten to sixty, is placed on the table. In some of these squares is the little word "chancery;" in others, two for one, four for one, and so on. A stool-pigeon, known here as a capper, wins continually. An outsider steps up and tries. He, too, wins for a few throws, when the dealer tells him that he has thrown chancery, and can save his money by putting down just as much more money as the amount of his venture; otherwise the "bank" will take the whole. The man reasons: "well, it's only making a little larger bet," *and saves his money!* The next throw is chancery, too. (The party behind the table counts chancery whether it is or not, the capper quickly hides the dice in the box.) This doubling up of the chancery game invariably succeeds in extracting the last cent of money, watch and all valuables from any party getting into it. Some of the shrewdest old speculators out here have been taken in by this game. So, gentle reader of the Times, if you come to Colorado, don't go into chancery. The last time I visited the "Progressive" I saw a man "capping" for chancery that had arrived in Denver but a few days before, having come all the way across the Plains with two teams and wagons loaded with pork. This party took a try at chancery, lost five hundred dollars in money, then his pork, and after this the teams and wagons. Among the names of the honorable City Council of Denver may be seen the name of the proprietor of this nice place, "The Progressive."

Every one gambles here, and without remark. The proprietor of one gambling house will entertain himself by betting heavily at the game of a brother knight of the cloth, sometimes losing as much as thirty thousand dollars.

We are amused at the shiver with which the last Times quotes the late very cold spell. A few mornings since Gov. Gilpin was seen to rub his hands and exclaim with delight that it was Italian weather; this with the thermometer at 35° below zero, too. I fancy there must be something wrong with the thermometer in Colorado, as one does not suffer with the cold near so much as further east. The Winter has been unusually severe, however, and to the freighters expensive, as it occasioned the death of large numbers of their stock. An old freighter estimates that there has been as many as ten thousand cattle frozen to death on the Plains since the Winter set in.

The climate of Colorado is, generally speaking, unsurpassed both for health and comfort. A person who is not took weak to endure the hardship of travel by coach could not find a more delightful pleasure trip than a journey across the plains would afford. The route traveled by the coaches of the "Overland Dispatch Company" is through the most picturesque country of the plains, abounding with game of all kinds. I can hardly imagine a more enjoyable excursion than that which a party of friends could enjoy by leaving New-York in June, and taking the Overland Dispatch at Atchison for Denver; for 250 miles of this journey buffalo are never out of sight. A buffalo hunt can be made with success from as many as ten of the comfortable little stations now being erected by the company. From Denver the view of more than 150 miles of Rocky Mountain panorama may be seen at the base of Pike's Peak, which is distant 75 miles from here, is one of the greatest curiosities of the country, the "Garden of the Gods" and the "Soda Springs." Some of the finest trout fishing in the world may be enjoyed here. For game, buffalo, deer, antelope and birds are more than plenty.

The route is now the safest, and, since its organization, the best managed of any route across the plains. I clip from the Denver *News* of the 15th an account of the reorganization and reopening of this company under its new name, the name of Butterfield having been dispensed with, as well as his services.

REORGANIZATION AND REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY.

The many disadvantageous circumstances that combined to make the success of this great undertaking for a time almost doubtful have now been entirely overcome. The early management of the affairs of the Company was such as to render immediate success almost impossible. Money was squandered by incompetent men, and the affairs of the Company left entirely at loose ends. By the late reorganization, all worthless and useless employes and office-holders have been dispensed with, leaving none but business men of the most undoubted ability, whose energy and capacity cannot but make the future of the Company the positive success that it should be.

The Government, appreciating the value and importance of the Company to the people of Colorado, has made ample provision for the protection of the line, by the disposing of a strong force of regular troops at different points along the route. Seemingly having taken our advice to "make the red man comprehend that the American citizen must be allowed to travel when and where they choose in their own country."

The stages have already left Atchison, whose arrival here will affect the actual reopening of the line. With the opening of Spring, passengers by this route will connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at Topeka, in from four to five days travel from this city; thus saving quite a hundred miles of stage travel. Arrangements are now in progress by which passengers may purchase through tickets to New-York, either in Central or Denver, which will save much annoyance and trouble, as well as expense.

So soon as the weather will permit, a branch line to Santa Fé, from the Pond Creek Station on the Smoky Hill, will be established. This arrangement will shorten the time of the journey from the States to Santa Fé nearly if not quite one-half, giving our New-Mexican friends a share of the same benefits that we expect to derive by this new arrangement of the affairs of the Overland Dispatch Company.

There is now no doubt of the completion of another telegraphic line, which is even now in course of construction, over the Smoky Hill route, which will give Colorado the advantage of two lines of telegraph to the East, having for result the reduction of price and more regular communication, which cannot but be beneficial to our mercantile as well as mining community.

For this speedy reorganization and rat-hole closing, the Company and public is indebted to the capital management and business capacity of the Vice-President, Gen. W. R. Brewster, who, for the past few months has been among us laboring for the benefit of Colorado, with as much energy as if he were one of our oldest citizens.

When the line is in perfect working order, and we discover ourselves to be distant but three or four days travel from the "wagon drawn by the iron steed," we shall not forget that it is to the persistent and capable gentleman who has succeeded in this disentanglement of the affairs of the "Overland Dispatch Company" that we are indebted for the privilege. If the Company could have had the benefit of the experience and management of such men as Gen. Brewster and Col. Renic at an earlier day, we should have had ere this time in the O. D. Co.'s line one of the most perfect stage lines in the country.

The great topic of conversation with us is the complete success of the smelting process lately introduced by Mr. J. E. Lyon. The success of Colorado as a mining State depended on the development of some method of obtaining the gold and silver from the pyrites that contained them without expending more than the result amounted to. Ore that assay shows to contain a handsome quantity of precious metal has never been successfully worked. So far as my observation has gone, I am confident that no more than 30 per cent. of the gold has ever been secured, and none of the silver. The reason of this is that the gold particles contained in the pyrites are so small as to be undiscoverable, even with the aid of the microscope. These pyrites must be reduced to so fine a powder to enable the quicksilver to pick up the gold, that it seems a mere dust. Even this is not fine enough, and more than half the gold goes off as refuse. This refuse or tailing Mr. Lyon has taken and smelted, reducing the whole mass to a liquid, fluxing with lead and other fluxes. The furnace is tapped and the mass pours into an iron chaldron. The lead, holding the gold and silver, or bullion, sinks to the bottom, and the refuse slag pours off in a stream, to be broken up and thrown away—worthless matter, that the most careful assay can find no gold in. The contents of the chaldron are ladled into moulds and converted into pigs of about sixty pounds each, for convenient handling. These pigs are taken to the cupel furnace, where they are placed on four dull cupels and subjected to the action of the heat sufficient to fuze the lead, which by means of its occidazation becomes lithirage, in which form it is blown off and preserved, to be again used in fluxing other charges. The bullion remains in the cupel exactly as the little button does that assay discovers.

I was fortunate enough to be present during the first run of the furnace, and am glad to say that I feel confident that this nice little nugget of one hundred and fifty pounds of bullion is only the beginning of the greatest mining success of Colorado.

Some very splendid discoveries have lately been made in the Snake River district. Among the lodes that I have heard of are the Douglas, Grant, Byers, Uba, Tenth Legion and Silver Star. The latter assays $850 per ton in silver. The Uba goes to nearly $600 per ton. These ores Mr. Lyon can work at an expense of $30 per ton. Some of the ores in the Argentine and La Plata districts assay as high as $1,000 per ton.

The reason all Colorado seems to be in such a state of joy at the complete success of Mr. Lyon may be understood when it is known that the process is no secret, neither is it patented. The whole story is told when one says that it is the old German smelting process, managed by skilled workmen.

Mr. Lyons is about to leave for New-York to arrange, it is understood here, for the erection of large works at Golden City, where coal, fire-clay, and other necessities are abundant. The ore will then be brought from the mountains by the Clear Creek Railroad, which is now in processs of construction.

CROQUIS.

UTAH.

Naturalization—The Newspapers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866.

During the past week or two there has been considerable stir on the subject of naturalization, and there has been a considerable amount of it done, all in a heap. The reasons appear to be that the municipal election comes off in a few days, and the "Gentile" portion of the community have for some time back been indicating their intention to have a controlling interest at the polls, if possible, with a ticket of their own. The Mormons, therefore, have been mustering and drilling their voting forces for the contest. As the Mormon portion is very largely in the ascendant, there will have to be some pretty sharp manœuvering to turn victory in the "Gentile" scale. If there is a purely "Gentile" ticket, as may be naturally expected it will be hardly possible for it to secure a single Mormon vote. If the "Gentile" ticket be a mixed one, the Mormon names thereon will be repudiated. I judge, for once before in such a case, the Mormons whose names were placed on the ticket, indignantly protested against any connection of that kind, and refused to allow their names to remain.

Mr. A. O. Smoot has been the mayor of this city since January, 1857, when he was appointed to the office made vacant by the decease of Mr. Jedediah M. Grant in the December preceding. The present incumbent is a plain blunt man, from "Old Kaintuck." He apparently has had sufficient experience of the duties and privileges of the Mayoralty, as he declines to be renominated.

The Mormon candidate for that office for the ensuing term is Daniel H. Wells, Esq., familiarly known as "Squire Wells," or "the Squire." He stands very high in the estimation of the Mormon community, being the third member of the Mormon First Presidency, and is occasionally called President Wells. He will doubtless receive the whole Mormon vote.

The name of the "Gentile" candidate, if there is one in prospect, has not been made public. I should presume there will not be one, as there will evidently be little chance of success.

The warm weather and the rain of the past week or two have taken off most of the snow, and the ground is beginning to get bare and the streets muddy. The mills are set to running, including the paper-mill, though the *Deseret News* has not awoke from its usual Winter sleep. That venerable institution seems to take very kindly to the comfortable system of a lengthy Winter suspension from ordinary duties, like the bears and the snakes and the trees, and like them the *News* will doubtless feel the revivifying influence of the genial Spring. All nature hopes for Spring, and why not the *Deseret News*? This paper, I understand, has a supply of the material on the way here from California, so issue may be resumed in a week or two.

The subject of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits in this municipality is a standing subject of interest. The city fathers, at one time, licensed persons pretty freely to retail the fire-water, but they thought that way was not conducive to good order, and they resolved to withhold licenses and retain the liquor business in their own hands. The *Vedette* rates them soundly on this movement. The city authorities and their friends maintain that their monopolizing the manufacture and sale of that article is the best way they can cover of securing any reasonable control of that rather ticklish business, and consequently of maintaining a peaceful and sober condition of the community. The city makes and sells the article, and refuses to allow any other parties to do the same in the city limits, though just outside there is a fountain established specially for the flow of whisky, and several for beer. Not that this strictness prevents entirely the deal in liquor, for it is generally understood that it can be and is obtained on the sly at several places; and, indeed, ever and anon an unlucky trespasser is hauled up and fined heavily for the profitable offence.

A Presentation—Interesting Ceremony.

On the evening of Tuesday, March 6, Gen. De Peyster presented to the New-York Historical Society's collection a flag of the greatest value as a token of Northern audacity, and as an evidence that success oftentimes crowns enterprises deemed by ordinary men too hazardous to be undertaken. Gen. De Peyster prefaced the presentation by a few remarks, which constitute a sketch of the military services of his school-fellow and friend Maj.-Gen. Charles K. Graham, in whose behalf he delivered over this glorious memento.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the New-York Historical Society, said the speaker, I am honored by my friend and school-fellow Gen. Graham, with the presentation of the flag which opened the ascent of the James to our following, and successful, expedition.

In 1861, Gen. Graham was commissioned Major of the First Excelsior (Seventieth New-York Volunteers). Subsequently he was transferred and promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and then the colonelcy of the Fifth Excelsior (Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers). While stationed at Port Tobacco, Maryland, he assumed the responsibility, and, with about 350 men, crossed over to Matthias Point, and exploded the great humbug of the rebel works in that locality, on which the blockade of that portion of the Potomac was based.

He commanded his regiment in every battle on the Peninsula except the first, (Williamsburgh,) and on the 29th of November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General, but did not receive official notice thereof until some time in January, 1863, when he was temporarily assigned to the command of the Excelsior Brigade, organized in this City.

Meanwhile, he participated as colonel of his own regiment, Fifth Excelsior, Dec. 13, 1862, in that bloodiest error of the whole war, the battle of Fredericksburgh.

On the return of the immediate chief of the Excelsior Brigade, he was permanently assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps. This command was known as the Pennsylvania Brigade, because it was entirely composed of regiments from that State. It belonged to that famous division, then under the energetic Birney, which was originally commanded by that illustrious victim of Chantilly, the gallant Kearny, the lamented cousin of the speaker, and the nephew of the presiding officer of the society.

With this brigade Gen. Graham took a prominent part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863. He it was that discerned the effect of that famous flank march of "Stonewall" Jackson, which resulted in the dissolution of the Federal right. Had the foresight of Graham and Birney been attended to, the triumphant manœuvres of Soult at Austerlitz against a similar flank march of the Russians, might have been repeated in the Wilderness; Hooker might have exclaimed with Napoleon, "Now I have them in my hands, (*Je les tiens!*)" and the rebels, like the Muscovites, might have been caught as the French Attila expressed it, "in the very commission of the fault," ("*en flagrant délit.*") Had their (Graham's and Birney's) prescience been rendered effective, Chancellorsville might have proved an Austerlitz to the rebels.

Simultaneously with the movement of Lee northward into Pennsylvania, in 1863, occurred the consolidation of the Third Army Corps. By this the Third Division was absorbed, a division to whose command Graham had been assigned after the fall of Major-Gen. Whipple, at Chancellorsville.

At Gettysburgh, Graham commanded his original, the Pennsylvania Brigade, comprising six regiments, to which five, and, according to some accounts, seven regiments were added during the battle. With these, Graham performed notable service. He was grievously wounded in the second day's fight, yet notwithstanding he continued to command for over two hours and a half, until he was again severely wounded and taken prisoner, and carried to Richmond. Actuated by patriotic motives, Graham refused to accept a parole, and was barbarously treated by the prominent rebel Gen. Pickett, the same, who, in violation of every principle of humanity and right, hung up so many loyal North Carolinians, after their surrender, *yet nevertheless was received by Union officers and citizens with courtesy, on his subsequent visit to this City.* Released from the prison pen at Richmond, Gen. Graham's return was celebrated by a dinner given to him by his fellow-citizens. As soon as his shattered health would permit he hastened back to active service, and was ordered to report to Gen. Butler. By him he was ordered to organize the "Naval Brigade, for which he was eminently fitted by his previous naval education and service. With this peculiar combined force, Graham continued to operate with great success during the Winter of 1863-4, in the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. Such was his daring enterprise, that when Graham dashed up the James, the rebels supposed it was merely another of those raids which, while they had inflicted such heavy blows, were but transient, and had not been followed up. This, doubtless was the reason why his final effort was so decided and successful.

When at the end of April, 1864, Butler received orders to ascend the James, he consulted with the Admiral commanding in those waters in respect to the best plan of operations. The Admiaal taking into consideration that the rebels had held possession of the James for nearly two years far below the proposed points of disembarkation, and ever since the repulse before Fort Darling, in 1862, proposed to precede the expedition by rowing launches to sweep for the torpedoes with which he felt satisfied that the rebels must have filled the river. Such a cautious method of procedure would have entirely precluded the intended surprise, and have frustrated Butler's object.

Meanwhile Butler had sent an expedition up the York River to the "White House" or West Point, to draw the rebels' attention to that quarter. Pending this movement, he sent for Gen. Graham, explained to him his views, and asked him what he could do to carry them into effect.

"*Lead the way with my flag-steamer and a tender,*" was Graham's hardy reply. "Go ahead, then," said Butler, "if successful, you shall be made a full Major-General."

Butler then indicated the different signal stations along the river, whose capture was indispensable to success, and to prevent the transmittal of any intelligence of the advance of the Union flotilla. On the night of the 4th and 5th of May, 1864, the gunboat and tender *Brewster* dashed ahead, immediately followed by the *Chamberlain*, Graham's flag-steamer. Such was their dispatch that on the 5th of May they disembarked a force at Bermuda Hundreds, which was actually in possession of that grand objective point within two hours of the time of the receipt of the intelligence at Petersburgh of their advance, and several hours in advance of the Admiral's flagship.

This glorious and unprecedented success was due to the audacity and sailor and soldiership of Graham, who captured every signal station indicated along his route before either could telegraph the news of his appearance.

Four days afterward, May 9, Graham was ordered on another equally audacious enterprise, to ascend the Appomattox, a narrow, crooked, shallow stream. Displaying this same flag, now presented, the *Brewster* leading, the *Chamberlain* (Graham's flag-steamer immediately following) pushed ahead. Such a spectacle is seldom witnessed in war. Through a fire of pickets on either bank the *Brewster* steamed on; a hardy soldier on the forward deck stood exposed and coolly threw the lead and called the depth of water. Ahead Graham went until within two or three miles of Petersburg, when five shells from Fort Clifton struck the *Brewster*. One exploded in her boiler and another passed through her hull below water. Then, drawing seven and a half feet, she sunk in eight feet water and blocked the channel, preventing further advance. Thereupon, amid a fearful fire of musketry, Graham had the national ensign, here presented, taken down, all the small arms removed, and the vessel fired and blown up.

This flag, *the* FIRST *thus to ascend the James and the Appomattox*—a sacred and a glorious relic—is confided to the keeping of the New-York Historical Society. That Society is indeed the fitting guardian of such a memorial, of a flag triumphantly borne in the initiatory movements to the final success—the capture of the rebel stronghold and capital; floating on board a gunboat built and expedited from New-York, whose General and director was an old New-Yorker, and a descendant of well-known and prominent citizens. It is indeed worthy of honored preservation as a sacred memorial of the hardihood of a son of this, our great city, and of the courage and enterprise of the sons of our common country.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives an account of a new and large opera-house to be erected in that city. The building will be one hundred and ten by one hundred and eighteen feet, and the auditorium will seat two thousand people comfortably. A museum and art gallery will be provided for in the building.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE WILLOW.

O Willow, why forever weep,
As one who mourns an endless wrong?
What hidden woe can lie so deep?
What utter grief can last so long?

The Spring makes haste with step elate
Your life and beauty to renew?
She even bids the roses wait,
And gives her first sweet care to you.

The welcome redbreast folds his wing
To pour for you his freshest strain;
To you the earliest bluebirds sing,
Till all your light stems thrill again.

The sparrow trills his wedding song
And trusts his tender brood to you,
Fair flowing vines, the Summer long,
With clasp and kiss your beauty woo.

The sunshine drapes your limbs with light,
The rain braids diamonds in your hair,
The breeze makes love to you at night—
Yet still you droop and still despair.

Beneath your boughs, at fall of dew,
By lovers' lips is softly told
The tale that all the ages through
Has kept the world from growing old.

But still, though April's buds unfold,
Or Summer sets the earth aleaf,
Or Autumn pranks your robes with gold,
You sway and sigh in graceful grief.

Mourn on forever, unconsoled,
And keep your secret, faithful tree!
No heart in all the world can hold
A sweeter grace than constancy.

LITTLE TROUT.

From All the Year Round.

Trestwood-Darenth was not originally an imposing structure, and how or when it acquired the honor of a double name was never satisfactorily ascertained. The title, nevertheless, subsisted, and so did the family and descendants of the first proprietor, until nine generations of Blackacres, expending in succession the surplus of their improving means in enlarging the mansion, that building attained at last its present dimensions and somewhat composite appearance, bearing, as it does, the aspect of a pinched palace, to which have been successively added a poor-house, a riding-school, and a private lunatic asylum.

To give but a faint idea of the ins and outs, ups and downs, turns and bends, of this remarkable residence, would occupy a Summer's day. If the inhabitants themselves were sometimes at fault in working their way from one end to the other, strangers had indeed to take heed to their steps. The general difficulties of the place were increased by the fact of no two apartments being precisely on the same level with each other, or with their relative approaches—a want of harmony that had occasioned more than one mishap through persons failing to remember that they had to ascend two steps into a bedroom, or jump down twice that number to dinner.

Every prudent guest—and guests were numerous under the roof of the hospitable Blackacres—provided himself at once with a careful plan of the house, in which was marked off every snare and pitfall, with especial warnings against seductive entries, which, promising boudoir or billiard-room, landed you in the butler's pantry, or even the coal-cellar.

With the external domain of Trestwood-Darenth we have little or nothing to do. The remance of our story—and a singular one it is—will be confined within the walls. It may, however, be incidentally mentioned that the estate included a finely wooded park, and more than one prosperous farm, whose extent and revenue were equal to those of many a property that exalts its owners to the rank of "country people."

Mr. and Mrs. Blackacre, four daughters, and three sons, a governess, and, upon an average, fourteen guests, formed the party that usually assembled at Trestwood-Darenth, and pretty well filled that commodious but intricate mansion. The master of the house strongly objected to sitting down less than twenty to dinner, and, as it frequently chanced that one or more of his children were absent, it was his wont to guard against any diminution of the favorite number, by keeping his visiting contingent well up to the mark.

Hence, it would occasionally come to pass that the last-named element overflowed, and, washing Charley Blackacre (the youngest) out of his accustomed chamber, compelled him to take refuge in a room on the ground floor, opening, in fact, upon the hall, which, partaking of the mingled character of the house at large, was two-fifths library, one gun-room, one chamber, and the remainder what you please. The chamber portion consisted of a camp-bed and washing-stand, and, with these, Charley had passed many a contented night, often, inspired perhaps by the sporting implements around him, rising with the dawn, and bringing home a creelful of dancing, crimson-speckled trout for the matin meal.

It was more than suspected that another motive—nothing less than filial affection—incited Charley to these expeditions. He doted upon his father, firmly believing him to be the wisest sage, the truest patriot, the most sagacious statesman, the most brilliant wit, that ever preferred the privacy of domestic life to the honor and renown that must otherwise have been thrust upon him. It was a sweet, honest faith, and a pleasing. Sad is it to dissent from anything that has a root so commendable. Truth, however, must be told, and the bare fact is, that, unless an addiction to jokes of the minuter kind be an evidence of superior mental endowments, good, kind Mr. Blackacre was not above, if indeed he was equal to, the ordinary run of men.

Charles never missed, nor failed to applaud, his father's jokes. He would as soon have omitted to greet his sovereign at the third encounter, because he had taken off his hat to her twice before. The new jests he hailed with bursts of glee, the old he relished with a calm enjoyment, as one might sip and toy with wine of an approved and mellow vintage. And it was for one of these latter, besides for trout, that Charley went a-fishing.

He knew that when Binns the butler ostentatiously placed those fish on the table, with a glance that sufficiently indicated whose skill had provided them, his father would infallibly remark:

"Ha, ma'amselle! more of your kinsmen!" and therewith select the most delicate for Mademoiselle Trautchen Pfalz, the little German governess.

(Linguists will forgive the explanation that "Trautchen," little trout, is a corruption of Trudchen, short, with diminutive added, for Gertrude.")

"Ha, ha, ha! Good, Sir, good!" shouted the faithful Charley, with the keen enjoyment of a sportsman who has bagged his "stalk."

Little Trout was such a very minnow that she might have held the post of governess to Hop o' my Thumb. She had small set features, and a cloud of dusky hair, which it was her will to confine within a lurid crimson fillet, forming the frontier line between brow and hair, and imparting a Medea-like expression to the little stern sweet face below. In this fillet was supposed to reside the power she undoubtedly possessed, of awe-striking her pupils with a single silent turn of the head. Before this movement passion froze, contumacy ceased, argument became dumb. Mademoiselle was never known to color. When vexed she bit her lip. When pleased her blue eyes widened and brightened, as when one turns up a reading-lamp. When angry her pale cheek and forehead grew white as alabaster, throwing out the crimson fillet in such relief that it seemed as if all the angry blood in her veins had concentrated in that glowing circlet as in a citadel.

As for the look, heretofore described, the master of the house himself had been known to turn pale and shrink before it, the half-born jest expiring on his tongue. Charley alone defied it, but he was a youth who knew not the sensation called fear, and hence perhaps it was that, on crowded occasions, he was, by general consent, voted into the occupation of the apartment already mentioned, which was, in a moderate, unobtrusive manner, to an ascertained degree, and without prejudice to the possibility of passing very comfortable nights there—haunted.

"Here's a pretty business!" said Mr. Blackacre, one morning, coming into his wife's dressing-room with an open letter in his hand. "My Aunt Macrory will be here to-day."

"To-day? No, dear, Saturday."

"'To-morrow,' I take it, means 'to-day,'" replied her husband, with a dim consciousness that the retort might have taken rank as a joke, had Charley only been present to witness to its character. Unfortunately, he had gone away that morning on a visit.

"Aunt has had a kick-up with Lady Carruthers. Some bosh about cold slops," continued Mr. Blackacre, in that formal phraseology not uncommon, I have been told, in the privacy of conjugal discourse. "That fine minx of hers—Meggs—Moggs—what's her name?—I take it, has been troublesome again. Always in hot water, and——"

"This is about *cold!*" put in his wife.

Mr. Blackacre frowned, and bit his lip. His wife had snipped the nascent jest.

"There has been a jolly row," he resumed, gloomily, but controlling himself. "Miss Matilda Moggs complained that she got her tea too late, and cold. Aunt remonstrated with housekeeper. Housekeeper flared up, and set fire to mistress. General action. Mrs. Macrory withdrew from the field, carrying off her wounded (Moggs,) and will be here in the course of the day. Now, where can you put her?"

Mrs. Blackacre pondered. Mrs. Macrory was particular. So was her maid.

"There is literally nothing but the hall-room."

"As well offer her the ball-room," chuckled her husband.

"Even Charley's room is occupied. Somebody *must* change into the hall-room," said the lady, decidedly.

"Whoever you select for that transformation, my dear," remarked her spouse, "don't let it be my little Popsy." In which appeal he referred to his youngest daughter, whose name (as will have been easily comprehended) was Araminta.

At this moment entered a stream of young ladies—three—and the governess.

"A volunteer for the Chamber Perilous!" shouted Mr. Blackacre, waving his aunt's letter like a standard. "Hurrah! Don't all speak at once."

They didn't. On the contrary, there ensued a depressing silence of some seconds, after which, one voice, very sweet and decided, remarked quietly:

"*I* will sleep there."

"*You* will do no such thing, ma'amselle," replied the master of the house. "It would be an indelible stain on the courage of my race, were we to be indebted to a young and tender stranger ——"

"I am not tender, Sir," said Little Trout.

"—For a service not one of ourselves had the courage to perform," continued Mr. Blackacre. "Connie, my brave child, *you* shall sleep below."

Miss Constance responded with a burst of tears.

"I prohibit *that*," said Little Trout.

"You pro——I beg your pardon, ma'am?" said Mr. Blackacre, somewhat loftily.

Mademoiselle Trautchen slowly turned, and looked at him. The blood-red fillet seemed to catch and imprison his eye. Mr. BLACKACRE winked, blinked, fidgeted, finally muttered, in a confused manner, that if his wife consented to the—saw no—that sort of thing—he—that is, she—in short, Mademoiselle would do as she pleased. Upon this, Little Trout slightly smiled.

Mrs. Blackacre was too happy to avail herself of the voluntary proposal, and lost no time in giving orders that the apartment should be made as comfortable as its composite character permitted. This done, the council broke up, and went to breakfast.

The day passed as merrily as usual. Mrs. Macrory, with plumes yet ruffled, arrived in due course, was installed in Mademoiselle's pleasant chamber, condoled with, and given tea. As dusk approached, those who were in the secret of the change of rooms, fancied that Little Trout's inscrutable face for once exhibited a shade of uneasiness. It was probably nothing more than the craven suggestion of their own repugnance to the task *she* had undertaken. In *her* there was really no symptom of vascillation; and when the hour of retiring arrived, you might have supposed Little Trout was about to accompany a party of friends to some agreeable entertainment, got up for their amusement.

A few friends did accompany her as far as the door. There, for the present, intercourse ceased. Abrupt, yet cordial, leaves were taken, and the escort, separating, repaired to their cheerful rooms above.

Little Trout sent a careless but not incurious glance around the apartment. It exhibited a perfect museum of guns, foils, fishing-tackle, hunting and other whips, bows, both cross and long, cloaks, gloves, hats and a multitude of those familiar and indescribable articles known as odds and ends.

Twenty ghosts might with ease have lain concealed in such a room, and, search being out of the question, the dark panneling and other articles utterly devouring the light of her chamber lamp, Little Trout simply looked to the fastenings of her door and windows, undressed, and went to bed. There she lay for some time, listening to and speculating dreamily upon those singular creaks, cracks, groans, squeaks and rumbles, by which most venerable mansions inform the silent night that their constitutions are beginning to feel the touch of time. The disturbance was presently increased by the circumstance of a rat, who appeared to be held in great social esteem, giving a party, which, after much conviviality, ended in a general fight. Hence it was past two before Little Trout's blue eyes consented to slumber.

A cry! a shot!—*two* shots, in angry succession! Trestwood-Darenth leaped to its feet. Doors banged. Lights flashed. Half-dressed people peeped over the banisters, and coughed in the sulphurous haze, as the smoke still went curling up. Little Trout, in her gray dressing-gown, looking white as Winter, but otherwise unappalled, stood in front of her chamber door, a pace or two within the hall, grasping in her still extended hand a discharged pistol. The shutters and sash of one of the hall windows were open, admitting the moonlight. Some of the furniture was in confusion, and on the marble floor were drops and patches of blood, clearly showing that the intruders had not escaped scot-free.

Mademoislele's story was soon told. She had been aroused by a low grating sound at the window of her room. It had a purpose and persistence about it, easily distinguishable from the wainscot noises to which she had been listening before, and when it suddenly ceased, to be renewed again the next minute at a more distant window, Little Trout at once concluded that the proper time had arrived for interference.

It was not, however, her intention to disturb the sleeping household. Any indication of watchfulness within would suffice to hinder the attempt. She therefore took a pistol from the wall, charged it hastily from the materials on the table, and opening her door softly, crept into the hall. She was too late. A tall man, with woolen socks drawn over his boots, and a dark lantern in his hand, was crossing the hall toward the butler's pantry and plate closet. A second man, a thick set, powerful fellow, had just leaped upon the floor, and catching sight of Trautchen, muttered a low execration, and made toward her, his comrade turning at the same moment.

As the first man raised his arm, as if to grasp her, Trautchen touched the trigger. There was a guttural cry—a hurtling rush. She knew no more.

Blood marks near the window, upon the very sill, seemed to indicate that the ruffians, wounded and unwounded, had escaped by the way they came, while the trampling of differently-sized feet on the soft mould, led the searchers to conclude that the band repulsed by Little Trout consisted of at least three.

Great were the congratulations, manifold the compliments lavished on the gallant little lady. Mr. Blackacre was profuse in commendation of the defender of his plate cupboard, and old Gen. Dacre, a guest in the house, vowed he would present a beautiful case of pistols to the hand that knew so well how to use them. Mrs. Blackacre insisted that a bed should be prepared for Mademoiselle in her own dressing-room, there being, of course, every likelihood of a renewal of the attempt before morning. But this proposal Mademoiselle negatived with her crimson fillet, and was allowed to reoccupy her chamber, escorted to the threshold by a company as numerous as, though less elaborately attired than before.

This incident, as may be supposed, created no small excitement, the attempt to rob a house like Trestwood-Darenth, crowded, as it was generally known to be, with guests and servants, appearing audacious in the extreme. No clue, however, was obtained that might lead to the apprehension of the gang, and things resumed their usual course, unless we may except the circumstance that Little Trout, who had been rather respected than loved by the master and mistress, seemed to have taken a sudden leap into the affections of both. There followed a corresponding mollification in the tone and bearing of that independent young lady herself—a change all the more engaging, since you might as well have expected the Duke of Wellington to descend from his bronze Copenhagen to do homage to a passing beadle, as Mademoiselle Pfalz to court the good graces of any living thing.

"Who practices the accordeon—sweetly, I must own—at two in the morning?" inquired Gen. Dacre, one day, at breakfast.

"Ay—who was it?" said a chorus of voices.

Mrs. Blackacre had a confused recollection of a sweet melancholy peal of music mingling with her dreams, but could form no idea whence it came, no one then in the house having, so far as she was aware, any skill in the instrument named. It remained a mystery.

Another day or two elapsed, and the house had become so singularly bare of guests, that poor Mr. Blackacre had to sit down to dinner with a depressing little party of sixteen, when rumors, originating none knew exactly where, began to circulate in reference to unaccountable doings in and about the house. That active individual, who divides with the cat the responsibility of all the mischief of a household—Mr. Nobody—was engaged in the most extraordinary gambols. Not only was he heard disporting himsrlf in the dead of night, but lamps were used, candles burned, provisions stolen, books and even clothes borrowed by this cool marauder. Cook, housekeeper and butler were at their wits' end with terror and perplexity; and these had reached their climax, when one morning, after a night's vigil within the walls, the gamekeeper requested an audience of his master, and declared his conviction that some person not belonging to the family or its guests—most probably one of the burglars' gang, whose retreat had been cut off—was actually secreted within the mansion!

Tom Ringwood's reasons for arriving at this alarming conclusion were never precisely known. They, at all events, satisfied his master, who, with much discretion, concealing the fact from all except his wife and eldest son, took instant measures with a view to the surprise and detection of the intruder.

It was arranged that on the following day two policemen, properly disguised, should be introduced into the house, and, accompanied by an house architect, make such an exhaustive scrutiny of its labyrinthine recesses, as should satisfy them that the visitor, by whatever means he obtained access, had no habitual hiding-place within the walls, at all events, without the connivance of one or other of the inhabitants.

The investigation, though laborious, produced no fruit beyond a vast amount of dust, and the rout and dissolution of a republic of spiders, who had flourished in peace and prosperity for at least a century. Sounding of panels, and measuring of walls and floors, revealed nothing more than extreme stability, and an aversion, almost monomaniacal, to level and uniformity. So convinced were those experienced officers that nothing had escaped their search, that they could not forbear congratulating Mr. Blackacre on his prompt adoption of the only effectual course; and so, handing over the mansion to renewed tranquillity, took their leave.

On the next morning, Mr. Binns, the butler, presented himself, with pale and anxious face, and reported that one of the vacant rooms—Mr. Charles'—had actually been "slep' in." Nor was this all. The daring occupant had absolutely turned out Mr. Charles' wardrobe on the floor, and, selecting a full shooting-suit and a pair of dress boots, had left in their place his own dirty leather-laced highlows, a pair of rough overalls, and a greasy hat.

All idea of keeping the secret vanished with this new discovery. In justice to his guests, Mr. Blackacre was constrained to announce, at the breakfast-table, that his castle was no longer entirely his own, and that, until this most incomprehensible annoyance had been fairly got rid of, he could not ensure his—at any other time most welcome—visitors, from the possibility of disturbance.

The hint was taken, and in a few hours the party at Trestwood-Darenth was, with the exception of one or two gentlemen who begged to remain and be made of use, reduced to the family themselves.

Poor Mr. Blackacre was much cast down at this compulsory dismissal of guests. Nothing in his cheerful, easy, genial life had ever annoyed him so much. He sat in his wife's boudoir, with his head on his hands, as if incapable of taking any decided step to shake off the incubus that oppressed him.

He had not been in his usual spirits for some days even before the occurrences narrated. He always missed his favorite son; and Charley, who was rarely absent many days, had been compelled to prolong his visit in the north in order to be present at the marriage of a near connexion. He wrote, however, frequently, condoling with his father as to the strange disturbances, suggesting modes of inquiry, &c. When informed of the foray upon his own chamber, he wrote reassuringly, seeming rather tickled with the cool audacity of the perpetrator, but adding that he would instantly return to aid in unearthing the fox, unless Mademoiselle Trautchen, whose fame in arms had reached the north, should forestal him.

The latter passage being quoted to Mademoiselle, that warrior maid smiled in a superior manner, and declared her intention of taking up her permanent night quarters in the Chamber Perilous, as holding out the chance of another encounter with the marauder, who ma'amselle flattered herself had already had reason to respect her arm. Such influence had the little lady, by dint of her combined pluck and sweetness, gained by this time over the heads of the family, that neither of them thought of opposing her intention.

"Time was," observed Mr. Blackacre to his wife, when they were alone, "when I did not half like that little governess of yours. Of late, it really seems as if one could not get on without her. So gentle, so self-denying, so considerate. What a creature it is! Talk of Joans of Arc! Bosh! Tell me of Maids of Saragossa! Bah!"

"Her touch on the piano," began his wife——

"Her touch on the trigger," chuckled Mr. Blackacre. And he sighed, for his wife did not laugh, and he missed the cheery rejoinder:

"Ha, ha, ha! Good, sir—*good!*"

"I don't know how it is, my dear," resumed the poor gentleman. "Perhaps it's the worry of this thing; but I fear I am growing dull and slow. My memory—wit, if you like it—somewhat fails me. I find myself less quick, less happy in retort than formerly. The table does not roar when I have every right to expect it. Perhaps, when Charley returns, I shall pluck up again. His wit seems the touchstone, as it were, of mine."

"I think, my love, there is *one* who fully appreciates everything you say—ma'amselle. She rarely laughs; but I have often noticed her eyes twinkle and her lip curl at any clever remark of yours, just like dear Charley's," said Mrs. Blackacre.

"No; but have you?" cried her husband, brightening visibly. "She's a nice, good girl, as good as she is brave, and as clever as she is good. And I—I wish—well, no matter."

"What do you wish, my dear?"

Her husband looked at her, but did not reply. Mrs. Blackacre smiled mysteriously.

"Shall I tell you a little secret, Henry? Do you know that I think—I rather *think*—now, don't be vexed, my love—we can't help these things—that there has been, there was, in short, there is a little predilection in a quarter that shall be nameless, in favor of a party I will not mention."

"I have not the slightest doubt of such a phenomenon existing, my dear," said Mr. Blackacre, laughing. "But where?"

"Frankly, then—Charley, and—Ma'amselle."

"Ma'ams——"

"I am certain our boy loves her," continued his wife, hastily; "but he is fond of you, dear, and has such a dread of your disappr——"

"Not another word, my love," said Mr. Blackacre, kissing her. "Let Charley come home. We will see."

Mademoiselle Trautchen was sitting in the school-room alone. If she were engaged in correcting the exercise of her youngest pupil, it was a curious process enough, for the slate was covered with large "Charleys," and little else. A soft tread startled her from her reverie; a soft matronly arm encircled her neck; and a voice, soft as either, whispered these two words;

"My daughter!"

Trautchen was weeping in her friend's arms.

There was an alarm-cry that evening. Where was Little Trout? Dinner, tea, the evening passed without her. All her walking attire—hat, boots, parasol—the very crimson fillet that so rarely left her brow—were found in her apartment. No trace of herself was to be discovered in the house, and no one had seen her without. A terrible surmise was started. Was it impossible that the brave but unfortunate young lady had encountered the concealed burglar, who had overpowered, perhaps murdered her, and dragged the body to his lurking-place?

The search, this time, was joined in with almost frantic zeal by every member of the household. Not a cranny was left unvisited. All, however, was in vain. No clue was to be obtained to the enigma; and, wearied with their exertions, and a prey to the most appalling apprehensions, Mr. and Mrs. Blackacre at length dismissed every one, and sat down, to rest and consult, in an apartment rarely visited on the upper floor.

"I shall turn over the place to Hatsey Young, the under-keeper," said Mr. Blackacre; "he's a sharp, bold fellow, and, in my opinion, worth twenty of your trained Police. If anybody *can* rout out this mystery without pulling down the very house, *he's* the man."

"He's sharp and bold enough," observed his wife, "but, as to his honesty—?"

"Set a thief to catch a thief!" quoted Mr. Blackacre, with a mournful chuckle.

"*Ha, ha, ha! Good, Sir, goo——*" shouted a strange, muffled voice, that seemed at once near and distant, and broke off with a gurgle, as if the speaker's mouth had been stopped by a hand.

Mr. Blackacre bounded from his chair, and again fell back into it. Well he might; for, high up in the wall, a panel, brickwork and all, swung outward without the slightest noise, and revealed a recess, apparently of some size, and to which light seemed to be conveyed from the roof. A small flight of velvet-covered steps was let down in the same soundless manner, and by these descended Charley Blackacre, conducting, clad in a bridal dress and wreath, Little Trout!

"My wife, Sir," said Charley, "with a favorite's confident air, but not without feeling: "I am a bad, undutiful fellow, and have not a word to say for myself. I have been married three months, my dearest father, and never had the courage to risk the affection I value as much as my life, by confessing an act you might not approve, until my darling herself had won her way into your heart. That, we feared, might be a process too long for our patience, so we plotted a little alarm, though not by any means to the extent that happened.

"In my pretended forcible entrance—in which I was abetted by Hatsey Young—I cut my hand so severely, that my wife, after repulsing us in the gallant manner we had prearranged, implored me to remain and declare the whole folly. I could not make up my mind to that, so adopted a middle course, and concealed myself in the house, under my wife's protection, until my hurt was cured and our great end obtained. How I discovered that hiding-place I will explain at greater leisure. How often I have been nearly detected, how very short of provisions my wife kept me, how she cut off my cigars without mercy, and how she herself all but compromised the whole thing by insisting upon trying her accordeon at two in the morning—also, how I managed my correspondence from Cousin William's—these also you shall learn at your pleasure. Forgive us both, my dear father and mother—fools as we have been to mistrust you—and take this new child to your kind hearts."

"I—I cannot oppose your mother's wishes, Sir," said Mr. Blackacre, trying with all his might to look like a rock, that, after much softening, had exhibited a minute fissure. "My dear, you will speak."

"*My* feelings must ever give way to *yours*, Henry," said Mrs. Blackacre, burning to embrace them both. "Since you command——"

But the stiffness was so translucent, that not one of the party could longer preserve their gravity. There was a roar!

"Well, my dear," said the stern father-in-law, wiping the tears of laughter from his eyes, "you are the first woman I have met with who kept her husband in the cupboard among the spoons! Perhaps you thought it was but adding one to the number!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared Charley, looking round exultingly. "Good, Sir. *Good!*"

BET'S MATCH-MAKING.

From All the Year Round.

The only time I ever tried match-making in my life was when I was seventeen, and I then so burnt my fingers over the business that I took care never to meddle with it again. I was living at the time with my stepmother on her farm near Ballymena. My father was dead, and my stepmother did not like me. She had placed me for a time with a milliner in the town, but finding it expensive supporting me apart from her, had taken me away from her. She was thinking of a second marriage, though I did not know it at the time. But this I did know—that she had written to some distant friends of my father in America, who had unwillingly consented to take me off her hands.

I don't think it would have been half as hard for me to have made up my mind to die; for I was a shy little thing, without a bit of courage to deal with strangers, and my heart was fit to burst at the thought of leaving the very few friends whom I had to love, and my own little corner of the world, where the trees and the roads knew me. But I felt it would have to be done, and I lay awake all night after the letter arrived, trying to think how I should ever be brave enough to say good-bye to my dear friend Gracie Byrne, and to Gracie's lover, Donnell M'Donnell.

Gracie was the cleverest of all Miss Doran's apprentices. She was an orphan without a friend to look after her, and she was the loveliest girl in the country. People said she was proud and vain, but I never could think she was either. She and I loved one another dearly, though I cannot think what attracted her to poor little plain me. She had plenty of admirers, and she queened it finely among them; but the only one to whom I would have given her with all my heart was Donnell M'Donnell. And, oh dear! he was the very one whom she would not look at.

Donnell and I were great friends, and I had promised to do all I could to help him with Gracie. He was young and strong, and as bonny a man as could be seen. He had a fine farm, all his own, some three miles across the country from my stepmother's place. If Gracie would but marry him, she should live like a lady, and drive into Ballymena on her own jaunting-car. But she was always saying that she would go away to London and be a great "West-end" milliner. This terrified me badly, seeing that London is such a wicked place.

My stepmother was always crying out that Gracie would come to a sorrowing end, which made me wild; and as I lay awake that wretched night I thought a great deal about what might happen to her if she went away to London by herself, and she so handsome, and not having a friend at all. And I wished with all my strength that she would marry Donnell M'Donnell before I went to America, which would ease my mind about her, and also about him. For I felt the greatest pity in the world for kind big Donnell's disappointment.

My stepmother was provoked at my sad face next day, and called me ungrateful. But when I cried bitterly she got a little kinder, and in the evening allowed me to go to into Ballymena to see my friend Gracie. So toward sundown, when the snow was getting red upon the fences, I wrapped my shawl about me and set off for the town; sobbing loudly to ease my heart, all along the lonely road, where there was no one to hear me but the robins. The brown trees against the dusky red sky, the white swelling lines of the fields, the dark chimneys of the town on before me, were all blent in a dismal maze, when who should leap over a stile and stand beside me but Gracie's great lover, Donnell. I told him my eyes were only watering with the cold, and he turned and walked alongside of me for a good way, while we talked of Gracie, of course. He was very angry at her, and said she was playing fast and loose with him, and making him the sport of the town and country. I took Gracie's part, and so we went on till we came to the last white gate on the road, and began to meet the townspeople. Then I told him I was going away, and he looked so vexed that I nearly cried again. I felt so glad to see him sorry.

"Well, little Bet," said he, "we must give you a good dance over in yon big farm-house of ours before you go. And, in the meantime——"

"I'll see to your business, Donnell," said I, smiling. "Never fear but I'll do your business to the last."

Then he shook my two hands till he nearly squeezed them into jelly and left me.

When I went into Miss Doran's it was past the work hour, and the girls were putting on their bonnets to go away; Gracie only was sitting close to the candle, putting the flowers on a ball-dress for one of the county ladies. She, having the nicest taste, had always the honor of giving the finishing touches to the most particular work. She looked very tired, but oh! so handsome, with her pale cheek against the yellow light, and her dark head bending over a mass of white and rose-color tulle.

"A bud here," said she, "and a spray there, and I have done. You'll come home with me and sleep. That cross stepmother of yours won't see you again to-night."

"Don't talk that way, Gracie," said I; "but I came intending to stay." And, the work being finished, we went home to her lodgings.

A lovely bunch of flowers was lying on her table, and she laughed and blushed and looked beautiful when she saw it.

"Who is that from, Gracie?" said I, "Donnell?"

"No, indeed," said she, tossing her head. But I was sure that was a fib, for she looked as happy as possible, lying resting herself in her arm-chair beside the fire, while I set out the tea-things. She looking so glad, and the shabby room looking so snug, and our little tea-drinking being so cozy, I could not bear to tell her the bad news now, and began to set about Donnell's business.

"Gracie," said I, "I wish you would marry Donnell soon."

"Soon?" said she, opening her eyes, and looking at me angrily. "I'll never marry him!"

"But you know, Gracie," said I, getting hot about it, "that you ought to marry him. He says—that is, I know—you have made him the laughing-stock of the country, and——"

"Very fine!" cried she. "And so he has been complaining to you, has he?"

"I did not say that," said I; "but, oh, Gracie, I know you like some one. I saw you smiling over a letter the other day, just the way you are smiling now."

"And what if I do?" said she, laughing and tossing her head; "that does not prove that it must be Donnell."

"There is no one else so good," said I, eagerly. "It could not be any one else."

"'Pon my word," said she, staring at me, "I think you had better go and marry him yourself."

"I? Oh, Gracie!" said I, starting up and sitting down again, and beginning to cry, "I wanted to tell you that I am going to America."

You may be sure we talked no more about Donnell that night.

Donnell did not fail to keep his word about giving me a feast before I left the country. He invited three pipers to play, and half the country-side to dance. Gracie and I met at the cross-roads, and walked over to the farm together, she bringing a troop of beaux with her from the town. The farm is a dear old place, with orchard-trees growing up round the house, and it looked so homely that frosty night. Donnell's mother met us at the door, and unpinned our shawls in her own room. Gracie looked beautiful in a pretty new dress and bright ribbon. Donnell's mother stroked my hair with her hand, and stuck a bit of holly in the front of my black frock. She kept me with her after Gracie had gone down stairs, holding my hand, and asking me about my going to America. And the place felt so safe and warm, and she was so kind and motherly, after what I was accustomed to at home, that my heart got so sore I could scarcely bear it.

We had a great tea-drinking in the parlor, and then we went out to the kitchen, and the pipers fell to work, and Gracie was as amiable as possible to Donnell. But just in the middle of our dancing the latch of the back door was lifted, and Squire Hannan walked in in his top-boots.

"I wanted to speak to you on business, M'Donnell," he said, "but I will not disturb you now."

"Will you do us the honor of joining us, sir?" said Donnell. Squire Hannan needed no second invitation. He was soon making his bow before Gracie, and Donnell saw no more of her smiles that night. She danced with the squire till it was time to go home, and then, after she had set out for the town, escorted by him and her other beaux, Donnell's mother kissed me, and Donnell drew my arm through his, and walked home with me across the snowy fields to my stepmother's house. He was abusing Gracie all the way, and I was, as usual, taking her part.

He came to see me one day soon after, and brought me a basket of lovely Winter pears. He leaned against the wall and watched me making the butter. He was disgusted with Gracie, he said; she was a flirt, and he did not care a pin about her, only he would not be made a fool of. She had refused to let him walk with her across the hills next Sunday, to the consecration of the new church, and if he did not get some token that she had changed her mind between that and this, he would never, he swore, look her way again, but go and marry some one else for spite.

"Oh no, Donnell," said I, "promise me you won't do that!" For I was sure that Gracie liked him all the while.

"But I will," said he, smiling; "at least, if other people will have me."

"Oh, don't, don't!" said I; but he would not promise.

"It's my mind," said my stepmother, after he had gone, "that yon lad's more like a lover of yours than hers. Why don't you catch him, and then you needn't go to America."

"Mother!" I cried, and felt the room spinning round with me, till I caught and held on by the door.

"Well, well," she said, "you needn't look so mad. Many a girl 'd be glad of him."

I thought a great deal about how he had sworn that he would marry some one else if he did not hear from Gracie before Sunday. "I'm sure she likes him," I thought. "She cannot help it. She must have seen how mean even Squire Hannon looked beside him the other night. And it would be a most dreadful thing if he was married to some one he did not care about, and if she went off to London with a broken heart, to be a 'West-end' milliner." I thought about it, and thought about it. There was no use going to Gracie, for she would only laugh and mock at me. All at once a bright idea came in my head.

I was afraid to think of what I was going to do; but that night, when my stepmother had gone to bed, leaving me to finish spinning some wool, I got out a sheet of paper and a little note of Gracie's which I had in my work-box, and began to imitate Gracie's handwriting. I had not much trouble, for we wrote nearly alike; and afterwards I composed a little letter.

"Dear Mr. M'Donnell," it said, "I have changed my mind, and will be very glad if you will join me on the road to the consecration on Sunday. "Yours sincerely,

"GRACE BYRNE."

"What harm can it do to send it?" thought I, trembling all the while. I folded it up and put it in an envelope directed to Mr. Donnelll M'Donnell, The Buckey Farm. "And it may do such a great deal of good! In the first place, it will prevent him from marrying for spite before Sunday, and then she will be so glad to see him coming, in spite of her crossness, that she will be quite kind to him. He is always so stiff and proud when she treats him badly that I am sure it makes her worse. She will never find out that he got any letter—not, at least, till they are quite good friends—married, perhaps—and then they will both thank me."

So the next evening, about dusk, I slipped quietly into the town and posted my letter. I was dreadfully afraid of meeting Donnell or Gracie; but I saw no one I knew. I dropped the note in the letter-box and rushed off toward home again at full speed. I ran nearly all the way; the snowy roads were slippery in the evening frost, and near our house I fell and hurt my foot. A neighbor found me leaning against the stile and brought me home. I was to have sailed for America the very next week, but now I was laid up with a sprained ankle, and my departure was put off.

On Sunday evening a neighbor woman who had been at the consecration came in to tell us the news: This one had been there, of course, and that one had been there for a wonder. Gracie Byrne had been there in a fine new bonnet, (the girl was going to the mischief with dress,) and Squire Hannan had been there, and had given her the flower out of his button-hole.

"And Donnell M'Donnell was with her, of course?" said I.

"Ay, 'deed you may swear it," said the woman. "That'll be a match before long. He walked home with her to the town, and her smilin' at him like the first of June!"

"They'll be married before I go away," said I to myself, and I leaned back into my corner, for the pain of my foot sickened me.

Donnell's mother brought me a custard and some apples the next day.

"Donnell's gone to the Glens, my dear," said she, "or he would ha' been over this mornin' to see you. He went before we heard of your foot, and he won't be home for a week."

"What's he doin' there?" asked my stepmother.

"He has land there, you know," said Donnell's mother, "and he goes whiles to settle his affairs with them that has charge of it. I don't know rightly what he's gone about now. Something has went again him lately, for he's not like himself those few days back. He said somethin' about goin' to be married when he came home, but if he is it's not after his heart, for I never saw a bridegroom so glum on the head of it. Bet, dear, I thought it was you he liked."

"So he does, Mrs. M'Donnell," said I, "but not that way—not for his wife."

"Well, well, my dear!" said Donnell's mother, wiping her eyes.

Everybody was coming to see me now, on account of my foot. Gracie came the next day or so, and surely I was amazed at the glory of her dress! My stepmother, who did not like her, left us alone together, and Gracie's news came out. She was going to be married on next Tuesday.

"I know that," said I.

"How do you know it?" said she.

"Donnell's mother told me."

"Donnell's mother! Nothing but Donnell and Donnell's mother from you for ever! How should she know?"

"Oh, Gracie, his own——"

"Why, she burst in, "you don't imagine that *he's* the man? Why, it's Squire Hannan! Only think, Bet, of your Gracie being the Squire's lady!"

I was quite confounded. "Oh, oh, Gracie!" I stammered.

"Well," said she, sulking, "are you not glad?"

"Oh yes," I said, "very, on your account; but what will become of Donnell?"

"Donnell again. Now listen to me, Bet. I know when a man likes me, and when he doesn't like me, just as well as any other girl; and I've seen this many a day that Donnell didn't care a pin about me. Not he. He only wanted me to marry him that the people might not say I jilted him. I told him that the other day, when he asked me to have him. 'No matter what I want you for,' said he; 'I want you.' 'Thank you,' said I. And then what had he the impudence to say! If I changed my mind before Sunday I was to send him word, that he might come to the consecration with me. Then he would set off for the Glens on Monday, and settle some business there, and be home for our wedding in a week!"

I screamed out, seeing what I had done.

"The poor foot!" cried Gracie, thinking I was in pain. "Is it bad?"

"Never mind it!" said I. "And what did you say?"

"I said," Gracie went on, "that whatever morning he got up and saw black snow on the ground, that day he might look for a message from me. And yet he had the meanness to walk with me on Sunday, after all. And the best fun of it is, that they say he's gone to the Glens."

"Oh, oh!" said I, beginning to groan again, and pretending it was all my foot. After that, Gracie talked about herself and Squire Hannan until she went away. And somehow I never had felt as little sorry to part with her before. She seemed not to be my *own* Gracie any longer.

And now I was nearly out of my senses, thinking what mischief might come of my meddling. I was sure that Donnell and Squire Hannan would fight and kill one another, and all through me. I thought I would give all I had in the world to see Donnell before any one else had told him the news, and confess to him what I had done. On Tuesday, about mid-day, a countryman from the Glens came in to light his pipe, and he said he had passed M'Donnell, of Buckey Farm, on the way.

"An' I think things must be goin' badly with him," said he, "for he has a look on his face as black as the potato blight."

"Somebody has told him, maybe!" said I to myself. And I put on my shawl, and, borrowing a stick from an old neighbor, I hobbled off secretly up the road toward the Glens. I soon got tired and dreadfully cold, as I could not walk fast, and I sat down on a bit of an old grey bridge to watch for Donnell coming past. At last he came thundering along, and although it was getting dusk I could see that he had his head down, and looked dreadfully dark and unhappy.

"Donnell!" said I, calling out to him.

"Who's that?" he said. "Why, it's never little Bet!"

"But indeed it is," said I. "Oh, Donnell, did you hear? I came to tell you. Gracie was married this morning to Squire Hannan."

"Whew!" he gave a long whistle. "The jilt!" said he, and he snapped his fingers. But his whole face brightened up.

"She's not so much a jilt as you think, Donnell," said I, "for—oh, how can I ever tell you!—it was I who wrote you the note you got last week, and she had nothing to do with it. I did it for the best, I did indeed, for I thought that Gracie liked you; I did indeed! And oh, Donnell, sure you won't go and kill Squire Hannan?"

"Won't I," said he, looking awfully savage. "I cut a great black thorn this morning in the Glens for no other purpose but to beat out his brains."

I gave a great scream, and, dropping my stick, fell along with it; but Donnell picked me up, and set me safe on his horse behind him.

"Now," said he, "I'll tell you what it is little Bet. I'll make a bargain. You'll marry me, and I won't touch Squire Hannan."

"I marry you?" cried I, "after—after Gracie. Indeed I will not, Donnell M'Donnell."

"I've behaved badly," said he, "but I'm very sorry. It's long since I liked you better than Gracie, but the devil of pride was in me, and the people were saying she would jilt me. When I got your bit of a note, I felt as if I was goin' to be hung. God bless Squire Hannan! Now will you marry me, little Bet?"

"No," said I. And with that he whipped up his horse and dashed off with me at the speed of a hunt.

"Stop, stop!" cried I. "Where are you taking me to? You've passed the turn of our road."

But I might as well shout to the wind. On we dashed, up hill and down hill, through fields and through bogs, with the hedges running along by our side, and the moon whizzing past us among the bare branches of the trees. He never drew rein till the horse stopped at the dear Buckey Farm house door, when he carried me straight into the bright warm kitchen where his mother had the tea set out, and the cakes smoking, ready for his return.

"Talk her into reason," said he, putting me into his mother's arms. "I want her to marry me, and she says she won't."

I did my best to keep sulky for a proper length of time, but it was the hardest thing I ever tried to do, and they both so kind, and the place so bright and cozy, and I being so happy on the sly all the time! So the end of it was that I did not go to America, and that I am Mrs. M'Donnell of the Buckey Farm. But I never tried match-making again.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

What Came of Viewing the Fireworks—Ex-Alderman and Ex-Councilman Brady in Trial Chamber—A Williamsburgh Wife—Violation of the New Health Law—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND MANIERRE.

Commissioner B. F. MANIERRE took his seat in Trial Chamber on Wednesday. The trials, of which there were sixty-two, were refreshing in a reportorial point of view, there having been several cases which were highly sensational; several that had manifestly been arranged in advance with a view to creating an impression on the Commissioners' minds; several wherein the policemen were wrongfully accused, and one in which the officers were radically wrong. The representative cases were the following:

THE FIREWORKS ON THE TWENTY-SECOND.

On the evening of the 22d, Mr. EBENEZER SMITH, of No. 63 Ridge-street, engineer, took his son, LEWIS V. A. SMITH, to the City Hall Park to view the exhibition of pyrotechnics, and while the pieces were burning the crowd pressed him and his son within the line which had been formed by the Police. "Keep back," shouted the Police, and thereupon the officers strove to push back the mass. Presently Officer JOHN REED used his baton, and young SMITH suffered a scalp wound. The father naturally remonstrated, and demanded the officer's name and number; but REED did not reply, and, threatening to take Mr. SMITH into custody, went to secure aid. He soon returned with Patrolman CLENDENEN, and the two took Mr. SMITH and son into the City Hall Police Station, where young SMITH'S head was washed; but as the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station has no cells, the Sergeant in command, without troubling himself to ascertain whether a rioter or a highly respectable citizen had been arrested, bundled the prisoner and son off to the Beekman-street police station, as is usual in the case of any prisoner whom Capt. BRACKETT'S men desire to hold at night. Mr. SMITH and his son were detained until morning in a cell, and Justice HOGAN, on hearing the complaint against them, dismissed it instanter. Mr. SMITH thinks that the Police Sergeant before whom he was brought, ought to have perceived at a glance that he, thus accompanied by his son, a lad of not quite twelve years, was not the man to provoke a breach of the peace, and he claims—a claim which the public will sustain—that in a case of so clearly one of erroneous arrest, the officer in command at the City Hall should have released himself and son from restraint. Patrolman REED introduced Officer CLENDENEN to show that Mr. SMITH, while in the crowd, indulged in boisterous language which was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, but it appears that Mr. S. merely took natural exception to the clubbing of his son. Patrolmen MCDERMOTT and GEBE, of the Second Precinct, saw no occasion for arresting Mr. Smith, and told Officer Reed, at the time, that he was altogether too fast. In dismissing the complaint President Acton reprimanded Officer REED for not giving his number to Mr. SMITH when required.

TRANSACTIONS IN IRON.

JAMES CLARK, of No. 88 Cannon-street, made the following affidavit against Patrolman GEORGE MCCLOUD, of the Thirteenth Precinct: "On or about the 16th of January I purchased, for $153, a lot of iron which subsequently proved to have been stolen, and which I surrendered to the owner; about that time I was arrested by Officer MCCLOUD, on a charge of receiving stolen goods; soon thereafter I learned that SCOTT ABRAMS and JAMES HOGAN were seen by Officer MCCLOUD and by him accused of stealing the iron, the officer and HOGAN and ABRAMS meeting in a lager-beer saloon in Clinton-street; the officer (according to deponent's information) offered to get the warrant against HOGAN and ABRAMS if they would pay him $30 each, and they gave him the sum required, and were to be aided by the officer in escaping from the city; but the officer, having received their money, threatened to arrest them if they dared to make any affidavit in relation to the matter; they did make affidavit, and the officer thereupon took them into custody." Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE testified that for thirteen years past he had known the complainant as a receiver of stolen goods. SCOTT ABRAMS, of No. 297 East Twelfth-street, boatman, testified that CLARK gave him $50 to make an affidavit against the officer, with a view to breaking him and thus getting his evidence out of the way; the deponent never received a dollar from Officer MCCLOUD. Capt. THOMAS STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct—"I received a letter stating that a lot of new iron tubes, which had been stolen from Ward's Island, could be found in CLARK'S place; I went to the island and ascertained the quantity of iron which had been stolen, and the Foreman came to the City and went to Clark's with me; I ordered Officer McCloud to search Clark's junk-shop, and he found the iron concealed under a number of wet bags; the Foreman from Ward's Island identified the iron, and the officer arrested CLARK, ABRAMS, and one MCLAUGHLAN; I acted under the advice of the District-Attorney." Ex-Alderman PETER MCKNIGHT—"Mr. CLARK came to me and desired that I should endeavor to get him out of difficulty; I sent for Officer MCCLOUD and offered him $200 if he would abandon the case, but he spurned the bribe." Ex-Councilman THOMAS BRADY attempted in like manner to bribe Officer MCCLOUD, but was also unsuccessful. Officer MCCLOUD—"I never received a dollar at the hands of CLARK or any other person, and in everything I obeyed the orders of my superior officer." Mr. JOHN LALOR, who appeared as counsel for CLARK, remarked to the Board that the complaint had been preferred against the officer in direct opposition to his advice to his client, and Mr. EDMON BLANKMAN, counsel for Officer MCCLOUD, congratulated his client on his victory. Capt. STEERS added that MCCLOUD is a good officer, whom the river thieves on the east side wish to get out of their way.

A WILLIAMSBURGH WIFE.

Mr. ADRIAN F. NESBITT, of No. 6 Devoe-street, artist, Williamsburgh, made allegation that without provocation Patrolman PETER L. BROWNE assaulted him while in civilian attire, the complainant being at the time vending vegetables for his uncle in the Williamsburgh Market. It appears that the officer has married the woman who was once the wife of Mr. NESBITT, and that on the night of the assault he took the woman to the Market, and, having called Mr. NESBITT aside, bade him be careful how he addressed her in future. Precisely the course which the conference took after this does not appear: but it ended in BROWNE'S dealing NESBITT a blow which prostrated him to the pavement. Mr. DANIEL R. LATHAM, uncle of Mr. NESBITT, interfered, and a policeman approached and took the combatants to the nearest station. Officer BROWNE informed the Commissioners that he had witnesses who would appear on Wednesday next, and to that time the further hearing was adjourned.

FIRST CASE UNDER THE HEALTH LAW.

Patrolman JEREMIAH HALEY, of the First Precinct Police, owns two dwellings in Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, and is the first victim under the new Health Law, it appearing that not only was he fined $25 by Justice WALSH, of Brooklyn, but also summoned to trial before the Police Commissioners as well. Mr. MICHAEL CARROLL testified that HALEY, using a rope and coal-scuttle, emptied a cesspool into the rear yard of his house, that the night-soil stood in the yard several days, and that finally HALEY dug a hole and buried the soil in the yard. Mr. GEORGE HAZELTINE, of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, Brooklyn, plumber, swore that the cesspool had been filled with old boots and other trumpery, and that through the gross carelessness of the tenants the sink had overflowed, and Mr. HALEY took proper measures to remedy the evil; but Mr. THOMAS WINN and MICHAEL O'DONNELL, tenants in the house, being called upon to testify, did not quite agree with Mr. HAZELTINE, neither did the Police Commissioners.

IMPROPRIETY IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET STATION.

Capt. M. B. WILSON charged that on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo Patrolman VALENTINE DIETRICH, of the Twenty-first Precinct, took $2 from JANE HILLSWORTH, a servant whom another officer had apprehended for gross intoxication. JANE HILLSWORTH appeared before the Commissioners and said, "I am employed on Staten Island as a servant; they took me to the Station-house on a cart, and thrust me into a cell; Officer DIETRICH came down to my cell, then not in policeman's dress, and I gave him $2 to get me something to eat and drink." MARY FARRELL, who was arrested with the foregoing, corroborated her statement. Doorman SMITH testified that the woman requested him to purchase brandy for her, but that he declined; that subsequently DIETRICH went to the cells, and an hour thereafter, when JANE HILLSWORTH was taken up to the desk previous to removal to Court, she demanded her money and said. "There's the officer that took $2 from me," pointing to Policeman DIETRICH. Doorman SMITH further deposed that he saw money in JANE HILLSWORTH'S hand prior to DIETRICH'S visit to the cells, and Sergt. MCDERMOTT testified that subsequent to this time she had no money. Officer DIETRICH informed the Commissioners that he was engaged on special duty on the day of the alleged offence, and Capt. WILSON added, "You had no business near the cells." Capt. WILSON preferred yet another charge against Officer DIETRICH, the offence being in striking a prisoner while taking him down to the prison. Officer DIETRICH—"The prisoner is a notorious thief; on the way to the cells he threatened to 'get back on' me, and raised his hand as if to strike a blow, and called me a black-muzzled son of a gun, and I then clubbed him, and would have done so even if the offender had been a member of the Board of Police."

OMITTED TO REPORT TO THE ROUNDSMAN.

Capt. ENOCH JACOBS sent Patrolman DUNCAN TURNER, of the Forty-second Precinct, to trial, for entering a grocery while on post on the morning of the 1st inst. Sergt. CROWE saw the accused at the threshold of the grocery, but was not aware that he had any business there. Officer TURNER informed the Commissioners that there had been an attempt to commit burglary in the store, and that the grocer called him in to examine the premises. President ACTON—"Then you should have mentioned this circumstance to the Sergeant, and thus saved us the trouble of this trial."

Capt. JOEL SMITH charged that on the evening of the 27th ultimo, Patrolman EDWARD RILEY, of the Forty-first Precinct, spent fifteen minutes in HOLLIN & Co.'s restaurant, in Montague-street, near Court, Brooklyn, and the officer, on reporting for trial, informed the Commissions that there having been a masked ball and some drunkenness, the landlord of the place called him in to quell an incipient riot. The Commissioners—"You should have explained this matter to Roundsman BARR."

VARIETIES.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, of Greene-street, made the following affidavit, recently, before Superintendent KENNEDY: "That during the past year Officer ANDREW J. SEIZER, of the First Precinct, has frequently visited a girl who was residing in her house; that between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 26, said SEIZER entered her house and threatened to arrest her if she attempted to remove the girl from the house, and stated that he had a warrant, and if she did not keep the girl in her house he would take deponent as his prisoner and make her suffer; that said SEIZER was in full police uniform at the time; that deponent sent a messenger to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, who gave the information that the officer was in her house, and that he was thereafter taken to the Wooster-street Police-station and thence to the Central Office." "MAGGIE" MILLS, otherwise Genet, and "LIZZIE" SMITH, inmates of the house, testified against the officer, as did also Patrolman POLGER, who apprehended him and took him to the Wooster-street Police-station. Officer SEIZER, defending, said: "A lady from Boston, having been taken ill at Miss JOHNSON'S house, sent for me; Miss JOHNSON threatened to throw her out the window, and I said that she had better be careful or I would arrest her." The Commissioners advised Officer SEIZER to marry.

Mr. PATRICK CARTEN, of No. 314 West Sixteenth-street, blacksmith, swears that on the night of the 19th ultimo Officer MORING, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN FITZGERALD, the private watchman at the deponent's blacksmith-shop, at No. 69 Ninth-avenue, alleging that FITZGERALD was intoxicated and unfit to have charge of the shop. On the morning of the 20th Mr. CARTEN went to Jefferson Market Police Court to bail his watchman, and on leaving the Court he was addressed in grossly profane language by Patrolman GEORGE GRASSICK, who said: "I know how you made your money, and how you served those you made it with; if I remain on the Police, not a cart belonging to you will I allow to remain on the Ninth-avenue." Several officers testified that Mr. CARTEN put into Officer GRASSICK'S mouth the language which he is alleged to have used, and that he did not apply any offensive epithet to Mr. CARTEN; and one officer swore that Mr. CARTEN had publicly resolved to "break" Officer GRASSICK, if the job cost $10,000. The Commissioners were unable to see that the accused had violated Police law, and the complaint fell under adverse testimony.

Sergeant IRA S. GARLAND, of the Second District Police Court, having official business in a restaurant at No. 564 Broadway, was there, according to his affidavit, assaulted by Patrolman EDWARD F. WYETH, of the City Hall force, the accused being, it is alleged, very much under the influence of liquor. AUGUSTUS HATCH, of No. 872, testified that WYETH was sober, and Mr. EUGENE LIBBY, of the restaurant, also said that the officer was not intoxicated. Mr. LIBBY bade Sergeant GARLAND not mind what WYETH might say, and he stood between the sergeant and the patrolman to prevent a breach of the peace. President ACTON, "Why did you tell Sergeant GARLAND not to mind WYETH'S language, and why did you apprehend a hostile encounter?" The witness made no satisfactory reply. Officer WYETH did not deny that he had had words with Sergeant GARLAND in the restaurant, but he solemnly asservated that he was perfectly sober, as he is habitually abstemious, not even drinking tea or coffee.

Mr. THOMAS NELLIGAN, of No. 205 Varick-street, preferred complaint against Patrolman BERNARD DUNN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, for refusing to arrest an inebriated woman, who had created disturbance in his store, and Mr. NELLIGAN further alleged that the officer threatened to club him. Mr. NELLIGAN, who is one of the 320 licensed liquor-dealers of the City, introduced Messrs. EDWARD BUTLER, WALTER COLEMAN and JOHN FINNEGAN to support his allegations; and in defence the officer said that as he had witnessed no breach of the peace, and, moreover, as the woman did not seem to be grossly intoxicated, he took her to a basement near by, where a humane family took her in. Mr. NELLIGAN interfered and *commanded* me to take the woman to the Greenwich-street Police-station, and I cautioned him, but did not strike. Complaint dismissed.

The nicest point that any officer has recently undertaken to make was urged by Patrolman CHARLES C. GOODELL, of the Ninth Precinct, against whom appeared Sergeant F. HESSIAN, alleging that on the morning of the 21st ultimo he was seen at the door of a coffee and cake saloon with coffee and cakes in his hand. The officer admitted that he was off post, but insisted that the complainant was in error, inasmuch as he had tea and a sandwich in his hand, and not coffee and cakes.

Roundsman BLACKMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found Patrolman GEORGE B. MARTIN talking with a woman, off post. The officer explained that the woman's veil had been blown into an open lot, and he had restored it to her.

Sergeant BURNS, of the nineteenth Precinct, accused Patrolman THOMAS DOOLEY of drinking in the Court Exchange, in Fifty-seventh street, near Third-avenue, on the evening of the 26th ult., and Mr. DANIEL R. TAYLOR, counsel and witness, testified that he called the officer into the place to read a letter, but that DOOLEY did not join the party in drinking.

Captain A. S. WILSON sent Patrolmen THOMAS COURTNEY, MICHAEL HERRITY, and JAMES CALDERS to trial for violation of the rules in not returning to the Tenth-avenue police station after they had been relieved from the 11 P. M. tour of duty on the 22d ult., and for going, instead, to a shanty near Fifty-second-street, and there remaining until about 5 o'clock A. M. of the 23d. Sergeant MCCUNN appeared as witness, but his testimony was not required, as the accused admitted the truth of the charge. Having seen their relief properly on post, they thought it not absolutely necessary formally to report at the station-house, and as the time was their own, they went to a ball. The Commissioners do not take this view of the case, because these officers might have been needed at their station. The Board will insist upon knowing precisely where their officers are at all times of day and night.

TEXAS.

The Eighteenth New-York Cavalry and the Indians.

The San Antonio *Herald* says: "A scouting party of fifty men of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, which left San Antonio on the 20th January, had just returned, after traversing all the section of country between the Lees and Leona Rivers. They report the Indians divided into small parties. An old man named BUCKLEW was shot and killed by the Indians while traveling in his wagon; three boys hunting cattle were attacked by a party, some of whom were dressed in civilized clothing and talked English fluently. One boy was killed, one captured, while the third escaped and reported the affair at the first settlement, whereupon a scout of fifteen citizens was organized and sent in pursuit; but after recapturing a few horses, and traveling about sixty miles, they were forced to abandon the chase. The scout of the Eighteenth New-York, on hearing of the affair, immediately started after the savages, but were unable to overtake them. There is a horde of Indians who make their headquarters at Santa Rosa in Mexico, and thence extend their incursions into Texas. The boy mentioned above as captured was taken to Santa Rosa, where he is to be ransomed by his father."

Postmaster-General Denison and the Republican Party.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

Hon. James W. Patterson, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have your note of this morning informing me that gentlemen of position and character have written you that the Democratic leaders of New-Hampshire are attempting to influence the pending election in that State, by declaring to postmasters that communications have been received from me, in which I declare, or at least intimate, that I have no sympathy with the Republican Party, and do not wish postmasters to coöperate with that party in the present canvass, and that they will be removed from office if they do so; to which you add that, believing my views and wishes to be greatly misrepresented by such statements, you would be glad to receive, if agreeable to me, a contradiction of them over my own name.

In reply, let me say that you appreciate correctly my views and wishes on the subject you refer to. Not only are each and all the statements you mention wholly untrue, but it gives me pleasure to say, that if I were a citizen of New-Hampshire I would vote the whole of the Union Republican ticket, and contribute to its success by all the honorable means in my power. I have never intimated to any postmaster in your State or elsewhere how I would like him to vote, and never expect to do so, as long as I remain in my present official position; nor have I intimated to any postmaster that to vote the Republican ticket would be followed by his removal from office, or to his prejudice in any way. To do so would imply, at least, a purpose on my part to dissolve my connection with the Union Republican Party—a purpose which I have never entertained, and the possibility of which I cannot imagine. I believe that the interests and the glory of the country essentially depend on the vigorous maintenance and success of the Union Republican Party, and its continued control of the Government for an indefinite term, and hence never expect to act with any other political organization as long as it exists. Respectfully yours, W. DENNISON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House the day was given up to speeches, and those of no particular moment. Mr. STEVENS occupied a large portion of the time in an effort to be unusually sarcastic and amusing, with what success may be gathered from a perusal of our usual report.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, as usual, adjourned from Friday afternoon to Monday night. In the Assembly the resolutions in favor of fixing eight hours as the legal limit of a day's work were brought up, and, after some discussion, were practically defeated. We should like to show some of these eight-hour men the schedule of work on a daily newspaper. The resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the act increasing the pay of our naval officers, were adopted. A bill was offered to fix the salary of the Health Officer at New-York at $7,000. The bill to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Police was sent to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the recent convention of the Union men of West Virginia, held at Wheeling, the resolutions adopted assert that as those who remained at home during the war and sympathized with the enemies of the Government are now joining hands with them to accomplish by ballot what they failed to do by war, and that as this alliance is plainly indicated by their shameless defence of returned rebels and their uncompromising hostility to Union men; and as, should this alliance obtain power in the State, the loyal people of West Virginia would be remanded to a worse than Egyptian bondage, it is resolved that the State of West Virginia shall forever remain one of the United States; that they are in favor of denying political power to those only who have voluntarily forfeited their right to it, and who, by their avowals and by the logical consequences of their acts and votes, are pledged to employ it to subvert the State, which they now only tolerate because they have not the power to destroy it.

Lieut. B. B. BURGEVIN, Superintendent of Freedmen's Village, has been instructed by Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD to divide the Arlington estate, lying east of the road, into five acre lots, to be rented, on written agreements, to the freedmen; the rent to be paid at each harvesting of the crop. Fifteen acres on the west side of the road is assigned to be divided and rented in the same manner; about twenty acres to be cultivated as a garden by the dependents of Freedmen's Village. Tools may be sold or loaned to the freed people by the Quartermaster's Department, and Lieut. BURGEVIN is directed to furnish them with seeds. This estate is not confiscated property, and therefore cannot revert to the heirs at the death of the owner; but it was sold for taxes, and purchased by the Government for the purpose to which it is now being applied.

A college has been established on Lookout Mountain. The founder is Mr. C. M. ROBERTS, one of the retired merchants of New-York, and founder of the American College at Constantinople. He has purchased, on the summit of the mountain, about four hundred acres of land, and has bought from the Government twenty-one buildings erected in 1864, at great expense, for hospital uses. The buildings, when properly fitted up, will accommodate from four to five hundred pupils. Many of them are two stories high, with verandahs all around, and will be, when refitted and furnished according to Mr. ROBERTS' plan, exceedingly pleasant and inviting. The trustees have secured the services as Principal of Rev. EDWARD WILLIAMS, a graduate of Yale College, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, a finished scholar and an experienced instructor of youth.

A correspondent says that the revival spirit is still abroad in the City of Indianapolis, and all the churches are holding nightly revival meetings and making large accessions to the army of the Lord. Hundreds and hundreds have been added to the different churches. The revival at Roberts Chapel has been in progress for nearly three months, and still continues unabated in zeal. In some instances the crowd at this church has been so large that hundreds were turned away, unable to gain admission. Many "hard cases" of both sexes have been converted at this church, having accidentally dropped in for the purpose of scoffing, and, once within the mysterious influence, have been made the recipients of a conversion almost as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that twenty-one Swedish immigrants, who passed through that city last Summer on their way to find employment in the interior of the State, have just returned, much dissatisfied with their treatment, pay and food. Two of them, a man and his wife, state that they were hired by a minister, for whom they labored five months, and who paid them off in Confederate money, a fraud which they did not discover until they undertook to pay their fare on the railroad. The party go directly to Chicago.

A horrible murder was committed in Rochester on Thursday night. JONATHAN T. ORTON, who resides at No. 73 Union-street, in that city, was found in his stable with his head broken by a club, which had been used with great violence by his assailant. One HORACE G. PADDOCK, who has been in the State Prison for rape, is under arrest for this crime. Revenge is supposed to have been the cause of the murder, growing out of the affair in which PADDOCK was involved. Mr. ORTON was a most worthy citizen, fifty years of age.

Mr. W. B. COLLINS writes from Tuskegee, Ala., to his brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. HOPKINS, of Utica, N. Y., that many things in the papers about Southern feeling are true, but as yet he has seen no trouble. He says they are running thirteen plows, and intend planting three hundred acres of cotton and half as many of corn. They have a fine class of freedmen, who work well and have no thoughts of leaving, while the old farmers are losing theirs. They have engaged twenty-two by the year, at a price of $1,550, a trifle over $70 per hand.

The President of the West Virginia Senate, last Thursday, in declaring the session of that body at an end, said: "Of this much we are certain, that the continued separate existence of West Virginia as a State in the Union, the education of her children, and the application of her great natural wealth to the use of its creation, are the living ideas of every important law passed upon during our present sitting."

A letter from Gen. BRAYMAN, in reply to the charges of cotton stealing, retorts severely on WM. BURNETT, of Cincinnati, who was the original accuser of BRAYMAN. The letter states that BURNETT was arrested for cotton frauds at Natchez, and was extensively engaged in the business. The indications are that the whole matter will be investigated by committee of the Senate.

Advices from the interior of Missouri are very encouraging in regard to the coming crop. A much greater breadth of land will be seeded in Missouri this season than has generally been supposed would be, though there has not been that difficulty among farmers to procure labor as was at first thought. A very good understanding exists between the farmers and the freedmen, the latter having entered into contracts freely, and they generally comply with them.

Gen. FISK states that there are very few vagrants or idle negroes in Nashville, or, indeed, throughout the State of Tennessee. Labor is in the greatest demand, and the negroes generally feel disposed to go to work with alacrity. The farmers and planters are now offering $20 a month and expenses for field hands, and occasionally the demand cannot be supplied.

The new town of Reno, Penn., is without a grog-shop, and by the terms of the contracts for the sale of lots and leases the purchasers or lessees are prohibited from selling, or permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage on the premises, and a violation of this clause of the contract works a forfeiture of the ownership or occupancy of the premises.

It is reported that GEORGE BENT, a half-breed son of one of the BENTS of the mountains, has been elected war chief of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and other prarie tribes, and that he is preparing to take the field against the whites. Notwithstanding his Anglo-Saxon blood, BENT is said to be a bitter enemy of the whites, and as he is brave and daring, trouble may be expected on the plains.

A young lady living near Salem, Indiana, died of sheer fright a few days since, occasioned by her brother, who had been absent three years, rapping at her door in the night, and returning no answer to her demand to know who was there. She got out of her bed to go to another room, and fell dead on the floor. The young men intended to give her a surprise, and is distracted at the fatal result of his foolish conduct.

GEORGE W. KENDALL, Esq., formerly of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and a Burlington, Vt., boy by birth, remained during the war on his sheep ranche in Texas, and was only disturbed by the visit of one or two wandering tribes of Indians, who received a warm reception from a brigade of shepherds. Mr. KENDALL during the present Summer will visit France, where he has a daughter at school.

Four out of the five present members of the Alabama Legislature from Mobile City are men of Northern birth and education. Many of the leading citizens are from Northern States. Alabama, although one of the first States to try the experiment of secession, and one of the last brought under Federal jurisdiction, has shown a willingness and anxiety for reconstruction as surprising as it is commendable.

A new material for soling shoes has made its appearance. It is a substance of which India rubber is the basis, but it is heavier, and while as solid as iron, is flexible and elastic. It is said one pair of shoes soled with this article will outwear four pairs soled with the best English leather.

The Kentucky *Yeoman* now contains in its daily issue more than two columns of gubernatorial proclamations, fifteen in all, offering rewards that amount in the aggregate to over five thousand dollars, for the arrest of murderers who are yet at large.

The Germans in Fayette County, Texas, constitute a large proportion of the population. They are small farmers, raising a few bales each by their labor, and their cotton is better handled and brings more than that produced by slave labor.

The Secretary of War has ordered a board of officers to report whether the use of the public buildings on Galloup's Island for sanitary purposes, by the civil authorities of Boston, would endanger the health of the garrison at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Mrs. SIGOURNEY published fifty-six books during her life, besides more than two thousand articles contributed to nearly three hundred different periodicals.

Arlington estate is not confiscated property, but was purchased by the Freedmen's Bureau at a tax sale, and it is to be divided into five acre lots, which are to be rented to freedmen.

It has been ascertained by the Treasury Department that the number of American merchant vessels sailing under the British flag during the war was over eight hundred.

In the Lynchburgh *Republican* of a late date we find a list of twenty-one Post-offices recently opened in Virginia, and of these no less than twelve are intrusted to the care of women.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, has written a long letter urging extensive immigration from the North, and stating the advantages of a residence there in the strongest terms.

Large quantities of goods are being shipped to Montana Territory via the Upper Mississippi River. Insurance per stern-wheel steamers is difficult to obtain.

The Washington *Star* denies the story that an attempt was made near Philadelphia, a few days since, to throw from the track the train on which Gen. GRANT was going to Washington.

BANCROFT's eulogy on LINCOLN is being printed, by order of Congress, in handsome style, with a fine portrait.

The Eighth Colored Artillery, nine hundred strong, has arrived at Louisville, Ky., from Victoria, Texas, and are to be paid off and mustered out.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 8:45 o'clock on Friday evening, as the New-Haven freight train on the Harlem Railroad was crossing the trestle bridge which spans the Hudson River at Fourth-avenue, the locomotive attached to the train (No. 29) exploded with a sudden crash, becoming a mere wreck. The engineer, DANIEL OLDS, was seriously scalded by the escaping steam, and the fireman, JAMES MCGUIRE, was instantly killed. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, when a verdict of censure on the company, was rendered by the jury for not employing practical and scientific engineers.

A gigantic robbery was discovered yesterday in the office of Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, a large real estate owner and capitalist, by which bonds and securities of the value of nearly a million and a half of dollars were carried off. Very little is known regarding the affair, as the detective police observe their usual reticence; but it is supposed to have been effected by "sneak thieves." A reward of $200,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves. The affair caused great excitement in the city yesterday.

The body of an infant male child was found yesterday morning, by a domestic in the employ of Mrs. MARY BOYD, No. 190 East Tenth-street, lying in the water-closet wrapped up in a blanket. The death of the child was the result of exposure and neglect. Coroner GOVER held an inquest but failed to discover the parentage of the child.

A six-barreled Colt's revolver, Navy size, has been found in the creek where the unknown man was found dead recently, near One Hundredth-street and Second-avenue. All of the barrels were loaded and capped. The pistol is now in the hands of the Police, and will probably tend to the discovery of the perpetrators.

The bonds of the O'Mahony Irish Republic have been quite extensively counterfeited, and the spurious bonds are said to be very close imitations of the genuine. The Fenian Headquarters, at Union-square, were literally besieged yesterday by servants and others, whom Mr. O'MAHONY's orators have persuaded to purchase the Fenian bonds.

Mr. WHITMAN Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is now in the City, and has signalized his presence by the seizure of some twenty or thirty distilleries, the owners of which, it is alleged, have defrauded the Government out of large amounts due in taxes. The investigation is now in progress.

Mr. WM. R. GRIFFITHS, an internal revenue officer, was accidentally suffocated yesterday morning in a vat of mash, at SAWYER's distillery, No. 25 Abbatton-place, where he was making investigations in regard to some suspected frauds. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLINS.

At the fourth session of the Board of Health yesterday, a formal address to the public was adopted, and fourteen District Sanitary Inspectors—being eight for New-York and six for Brooklyn—were appointed.

Produce and merchandise were lightly dealt in, at generally easier and declining prices. Freights were dull, with 526 vessels of all classes in port.

THE RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.—We do not suppose there can be any opposition to the passage through the Legislature of the bill now pending for the incorporation of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Every one is aware of the beneficent labors of the London association which has this character and name; and no one who traverses to any extent the streets of this City will doubt that such an association has a sphere of labor in New-York. Probably there is less cruelty here in the way of beating and thumping and lashing dumb brutes than there would be in London before the establishment of the Society, though there are occasionally more of these outrages than humanity should allow. But the extent and diabolical character of the cruelty that consists in running omnibus and car horses until they drop down and then leaving them to die in the streets, are shocking. We suppose it would not be too large an estimate to place the number of horses treated in this way throughout the whole city at between ten and twenty per day. Very often they lie for hours in our most public streets, and neither a policeman nor the owner will interfere to have them removed or put out of their misery. At a late hour on a cold night, a short time since, we saw by the light of a street lamp an animal that once might have been what is described as a "noble horse" lying near the corner of Broadway and Warren-street. It was still alive, though evidently in the last stages; and, on inquiry, we found had lain there several hours, and had actually been run over while in this helpless state on various parts of the body, by passing vehicles, until it was shockingly mangled. A policeman was found, and appealed to, to do something; but he said he had no power, and pursued his placid perambulations. In London, such a case would have been remedied by authority of any member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and for the rectification of such and other outrages, we should have such a society in New-York.

A Word for the Freedmen and the Freedman's Friends.

The objections of the President to the eleemosynary features of Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, were felt by sensible men of all parties to be most weighty and important objections.

For a Government like that of the United States to feed, clothe, educate and shelter thousands of needy men, women and children, provide asylums for orphans, schools for the ignorant and almshouses for the destitute, is certainly the exercise of a new and unknown function of the central authority. All those who are jealous of the increasing influence of the Government, all who believe in the immense importance of local administration, all who fear gigantic schemes of jobbery, and inefficient management in this national almshouse department, as well as (we are bound to say) all those who are indifferent to the claims of humanity and justice, would naturally oppose this feature of the late bill to increase the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Economists agree that charity is the last thing a national government can manage judiciously. And yet, as many of our friends felt, there is a peculiar reason and justification for such a provision at the present time. The nation, by a grand act of justice, has first stricken off the fetters of three or four millions of human beings. A considerable number of them are old and helpless, others are sick and feeble, others are made orphans and houseless by the war. The masters naturally will have nothing more to do with their support. The local authorities are impoverished by the struggle, or are indifferent to the fate of the negroes—perhaps sometimes preferring that they should perish from the land. They will give no aid. Now, for this nation calmly to sit down and see thousands of these poor creatures die of starvation or disease—persons who had to a degree been intrusted to our honor—is something that no humane or honorable man would claim or allow. Such a course would leave a stain, never to be wiped out, on the national name. All our civilization and religion would rise up against it. The old Bureau could not provide for large classes of these people. They had no authority to open asylums for orphans or schools for the ignorant. They could only deal out rations to the most needy and deserving.

Now the question for all practical and humane men is how to compromise these two difficulties—the evils which the President so strongly feels—of charity by the Government dealt out to masses of men, and the national obligation not to let the freedmen perish through our neglect. Any reasonable and intermediate course would, we believe, be approved of by the President, who has far more regard for the black race than many of their demonstrative friends. There are several modes in which the evil may be tided over. It should be remembered our great object at the North is not to prevent all suffering among the blacks, but to alleviate it just so far as our efforts will not hinder the race from self-support and from taking care of their own poor. It is better for both blacks and whites, in the North and South, sometimes to perish from starvation, or neglect, or sickness, rather than that all helpless and poor persons should become dependent on public support. A spirit of pauperism is the greatest curse to any race. Now, it is possible that the judicious support which is necessary under the present Bureau, by which much suffering is lessened and also much is entirely overlooked, continued for a year or two, may be the best means of stirring up the blacks to take care of their own poor, or of arousing the Southern local authorities to the common duties of humanity; whereas a more perfect system of national charity, though relieving more misery, might implant worse habits of dependence and helplessness.

We must not abandon the freedmen; neither must we make them paupers; the problem is to strike the middle course.

The Neutrality Laws in England.

The debates in the British House of Commons upon the inefficiency of the neutrality laws and the relations of this country toward the Fenians have a certain significance when considered together.

In the early period of our war many farseeing English statesmen predicted that the course taken by their Government in respect to the fitting out of privateers was sure to cause future trouble. The spirit in which the law was interpreted was so unfavorable to our Union that a corresponding spirit might, they thought, be expected on this side in case of any emergency. Even now the Attorney-General seems to consider the neutrality laws sufficient in themselves for all practical purposes, though a revision might be desirable. And so we believe that they might have proved, had the law officers of the Crown, in their endeavor to favor neither side, practically favored the Confederacy.

The gentlemen in the House of Commons who urge that the neutrality laws be revised, and that representations be made to this Government on the Fenian question, may reassure themselves upon one point at least. We are not spiteful as a nation. Many of us have been very angry with many of the English who have denounced us and aided the attempts to divide our territory, but the feeling of regret that our ally should have suffered in self-respect by taking a lower stand upon international comity than ourselves, is the prevailing sentiment. We have sought to lead the British Government to redress what we are sure are wrongs in connection with piracy, but having failed to do so, we were content to record our opinion and to know that a taint even of unfairness is alone injurious to the people upon whom it is cast. As to the Fenians (if we could reason soberly about their swindle) they have repeatedly avowed their determination not to infringe the neutrality laws. They must be accepted, therefore, as, in effect, occupying here just the position of many refugees from Italy, France, Hungary, Poland, who have taken up their abode in England with the full sanction of her laws; and the right of asylum is just as sacred with us as there. Our Government knows its duty well enough not to need remonstrances or instructions from any other. In fact, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he believed we should fulfill all our international obligations he spoke the simple truth.

The New Court-house Job.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors to whom is entrusted the important duty of investigating the charges of gross extravagance in the construction of the new Court-house, have held three meetings, at which very little thus far has been developed on either side of the question. Indeed, it would seem, from the course which the Committee has seen proper to adopt, that all manner of obstructions are to be put in the way of an early development of the facts. For instance, at the meeting on Tuesday, the evidence of one of the contractors for furnishing iron showed that the bids he made, and which were accepted by the Board of Supervisors, were fifty per cent. above the current prices. The attempt made by Mr. ELY, the prosecutor of the charges, through his counsel yesterday, to cross-examine this contractor, was summarily thwarted on the ground that the witness wished also to be represented by counsel, and the legal aid which he required would not be forthcoming until next Monday. Without saying anything of this unusual tenderness on the part of the Committee toward a witness who chooses to place himself in the position of a defendant—a tenderness which, should it be shown to all the witnesses who may be called during the progress of the investigation, is likely to perplex and prolong the proceedings indefinitely—we cannot see the propriety of another decision of the Committee at its yesterday's session. This was the refusal to receive the testimony of Ex-Mayor GUNTHER, who was present and ready to give evidence. The disposition to delay the investigation, on the part of the Committee, looks very much as if they were afraid of the developments which are to be made. To begin in earnest seems to be as difficult for them as it is for most persons to plunge into a cold bath—the shock to the nerves is unpleasant. It cannot be true, as some people vaguely hint, that it is determined upon postponing the investigation by a process of smart "fillibustering," until after the 10th of April, on which date the Legislature adjourns, in which case the danger of abolishing the Board of Supervisors, on account of its inefficiency and extravagance, would be warded off for another year. However, time will tell.

In the meanwhile, the Board on Tuesday made another appropriation of half a million of dollars for the work on the New Court-house—making a grand total of two and three-quarter millions which have been assigned for expenditure in the job. But this vast sum will not complete the building. It is thought that from half to three-quarters of a million in addition will be required. The architect who made the original estimate and plans for the structure estimated the cost at $800,000. That amount, up to the present time, has been nearly quadrupled.

About Producing Gold.

Just at this time it is a most interesting question, if not a vital one, how to increase the production of the precious metals from our mines. The exchanges of the world being made almost entirely by their aid, it is important that their production and increase should keep pace with the increase of population and the extension of commerce. That they do admits of grave doubts. If they do not, or if they cannot be made to, it will be difficult to hasten the time when greenbacks and gold shall be exchangeable at par. Let us glance briefly at some of the obstacles which must be overcome by the successful producer of gold.

First, leaving out of the question surface washings, which are soon exhausted, it must be remembered that the veins yielding the precious metals are in distant, dangerous, almost inaccessible regions, mostly beyond reach of civilizing influences and the comforts of life. The population which at the outset flows to them is excitable, nomadic, reckless, unmanageable. Steady, industrious, patient, reliable men rarely go at the time of their discovery. This in itself is a very serious obstacle, because no permanent steady production, no certain prosperity, can be secured by the first flow of population. But this very class is a most important one, and does a share of the work vital to future operations, as we shall see.

Second, this class of adventurers, excited by the possibility or hope of securing a prize, are men nearly always without means, and depend upon their hands and wits. How do they go to work? Many persons suppose (and it is said some of them are members of Congress) that they walk over the surface, find a vein at once, open the mine, take out the gold, pack it up in boxes, and return to the States, henceforth to roll in wealth. They *suppose* some such thing possible, though no single instance of it was ever known in history. They go to work in this wise. The prospectors are a class who make it a business to seek for veins. They gather from some surface indications—bits of ore, a depression or an excrescence, some signs which a shrewd man after a while learns the meaning of—that *probably* a vein lies below. With shovel and pick they go to work to remove the earth and broken rock, so as to get down to the bed-rock, and thus prove the crevice or vein. Probably they do not strike it; and then the digging goes along the bed-rock until the vein is found, or the work is abandoned. Oftentimes as much as one or two thousand dollars' worth of work is expended by parties in a single digging—oftentimes it is all a loss. But even if the vein is discovered, that is not a mine. Then the prospector has to seek for and discover a purchaser—some man who has a little money which he is willing to risk, to buy this "claim." The prospector rarely has money enough to work his claim—rarely gets rich. He does not ride in his carriage.

Third, comes the miner—the man who having a little money, ventures it in mining the vein. The top of the vein, ten or twenty feet in depth, being partially decomposed by the elements is easily dug out, easily broken up, "reduced," and sometimes *pays*, not always. If it pays, the miner is lucky; if it does not, he is ruined. Then he must abandon his mine or must seek a capitalist. But even if he is lucky, the mine never pays this class of miner except near the surface. The moment he gets below the decomposed rock, he needs machinery, skill and science.

Fourth, comes the capitalist. Capital is proverbially timid—it does not go into dangerous and inaccessible regions except under the temptation of great rewards. The risks are great, the profits should be, must be commensurate. As high as three, four and five per cent. per month is paid in Colorado and the other mining districts for money.

The policy of our Government in California and the other mining districts, has been to encourage the production of gold and silver so far as letting the miners alone would do it; and has avoided the laying of any burdens upon them. Even with this inadequate encouragement, we see what has been done and is being done by these adventurous, energetic people. At a vast sacrifice of comfort, at a vast expenditure of their industry, often of their gains, they have opened these distant regions, have inaugurated trade, and have begun the production of a current of gold and silver which will by and by flow back to us, to stimulate commerce, manufactures and agriculture here as well as elsewhere.

But now what is wanted in the mining districts is *capital* and *skilled* mining. Without these we may expect the production to fall off rather than increase. The business has reached such a point that capital, and large capital, is imperatively necessary. In the Washoe districts nearly every productive mine has needed the expenditure of one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars before the mines began to pay. With capital and skilled mining, made greatly more productive by such new "processes" as BERTOLAS' and LYONS', the production of the precious metals can be greatly increased.

Congress might do something to bring about this desirable result, by confirming and strengthening the Territorial legislation which secures the rights and claims of the prospecters and miners, by securing life and property against the marauding Indians, and by urging forward the Pacific Railroad. It is only by the use of capital that this great interest can now succeed. The Government should put no obstacle in the way of their getting this, but should grant every security. It is vital, and there should be no holding back. Whenever capital is safe and life comfortable in these districts, then mining will be a sure, a steady and a productive business, and such we have reason to believe it is soon to become.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ASSAULT.—A Western paper makes what it evidently considers a strong point against the President, in saying that a delegation of "leading Democrats recently went to Washington to assure him of their support." Unfortunately, however, for its point, it gives the names of the "leading Democrats" whom it accuses of this rascality—foremost among which is that of Gen. DIX, and following which are those of other equally prominent and patriotic gentlemen. Gen. DIX, as is generally known, though a "leading Democrat," happened also to give assurances of support to President LINCOLN, when the Union was in peril five years ago, and when the then President was himself assailed with the same vituperative malignity that is now directed toward President JOHNSON; and the same thing is true of most of the other "leading Democrats" who, we are told, waited upon the President. We suppose it will on all hands be admitted that it was quite as atrocious an act for President JOHNSON to receive and welcome the support of these gentlemen now, as it was for President LINCOLN to do the same thing in 1861. Let Mr. JOHNSON be vilified for it in the foulest style, for at least a week.

THE OHIO PRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.—A Cleveland Radical organ makes out a list of little rural sheets published at various blacksmith's shops in Ohio, which oppose the policy of the President, and over against this makes out a shorter list of Republican journals in the same State which sustain the President. It succeeds in making out a longer list on one side than the other, though it is simple enough to add that many other Republican papers (doubtless of the conservative stripe) have "failed to reach our exchange table." As its lists, however, show that among the President's upholders are such prominent journals as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Cleveland *Herald*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Zanesville *Courier*, etc., we can afford to let it enjoy the pleasure of finding corduroy co-laborers in the long-primer sheets printed at such head-centres as Geanga, Tuscarawas, Bucyrus, Wauseon, Mac-a-cheek and Teapotville.

ODD.—ROEBUCK, as we learn by our foreign advices, lately asserted, from his seat in the House of Commons, that there was as yet no reunion between the North and South, and he amiably expressed the wish that complete reconciliation might never take place. Is it not a little odd that this former fierce advocate of the Confederate cause should now be upon the same platform with the rampant radicals on this side the water?

PERMITS FOR STREET STANDS.—In granting permits for street stands, it would be well for those who have charge of the matter to take into consideration the claims of our sick and disabled soldiers. We are told that many of these poor fellows have applied to property-owners in vain for permission to keep stands on the sidewalks opposite their premises, and without such permission no license can be issued by the bureau having charge of the matter. The City, however, possesses much property, and on the adjoining sidewalks accommodation is afforded for many stands which would not interfere with public travel. Around the City Hall Park are many such places. All of them, however, appear to be occupied by able-bodied men and women. Surely our disabled veterans have a prior claim.

Gen. Wm. H. Morris.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Gen. WM. H. MORRIS (son of that most amiable man and popular song-writer, the late GEO. P. MORRIS) to know that he is receiving many civilities in England, where he has been for some time past, with a view to bringing his system of *Simplified Infantry Tactics* to the notice of military men there. He has been made honorary member of the United Service Club, as also of the Atheneum. Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT and Lord ELCHO (the former a leading personage in the regular service and the latter in the volunteer) have paid him many distinguishing attentions. Recently, at Woolwich, Gen. WARD turned out the troops for a passing review in his presence; and, a day or two afterward, Gen. RUSSELL, at Aldershot, had the infantry manœuvre before him. Both these officers express high approbation of Gen. MORRIS' system of tactics.

It is not a little strange that in that country, where old prejudice is so strong, Gen. MORRIS should find so much encouragement. The merits of Gen. MORRIS' system, and especially its superiority over any other system for a country like ours, have received the clearest and warmest attestations from no less than forty-three Generals of the United States Army, including nearly every one of the highest distinction, as Gens. THOMAS, WARREN, MEADE.

Gen. THOMAS says: "It is better than any system recognized by the army regulations." Gen. WARREN says he "would be glad to have it adopted by the Government." Gen. MEADE says that it has "decided improvements, which it would be of advantage to introduce permanently into our regulation tactics."

Gen. MORRIS was educated at West Point, served meritoriously through the war, and framed his system from experience in the field of what was practically requisite, especially in a country of such configuration and state of roads as ours—its movements being, according to the testimony of Gen. WARREN, "the only ones practicable in a wooded or marshy country, or along narrow roads; while at the same time they are equally applicable on smooth plains, and the knowledge of them is more easily acquired, and the execution less fatiguing to the men."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The United States Consul at Liverpool informs the State Department that the Rinderpest is still on the increase. No remedy has yet been found that meets with any general confidence, although there are several that promise well. The official report for the week ending Feb. 17, states the number of new cases to be 13,001; this is an increase of 2,437 over the number reported last week, and 3,848 over the number reported as having been attacked the week before last.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

The United States Consul at Gibraltar reports in his dispatches to the Department of State, dated Feb. 26, 1866, the wreck of the American coasting schooner *Edwin Reed*, of Boston, Mass., and that she sunk on the 12th ult., in latitude 35 East, 7 degrees North, longitude 69 East, 6 degrees West. In a few minutes after, her crew was taken off by the Hanoverian brig *Borge*, Capt. HINRICHS. The *Edwin Reed* was from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coals for Boston, was blown to sea, and lost sails, spars and boats. The master and crew were all saved, together with the the ship's papers.

PARDONS.

The President has pardoned 1,413 individuals belonging in the State of Alabama, since the publication of the Amnesty Proclamation, under the twenty-thousand dollar clause. The number pardoned under the thirteenth exception in the Border States is very few; most of those who have been pardoned came under the tenth exception.

FREEDMEN AND WHITE REFUGEES.

Gen. SPRAGUE, Assistant Commissioner of freedman's affairs for the States of Missouri and Arkansas, reports to Commissioner under date of Feb. 20, 1866, that 28,484 more rations were issued to white refugees in the month of January than were issued in December, as the number of refugees requiring assistance has increased 1,091. The number of rations issued to freedmen in January were 4,154 less than the issue in December, the dependent freed people having diminished 167 since the close of last year. He believed that the issue to refugees will have to be further increased, because, in many parts of the district, there was but a scanty supply of food last Fall, and this has been exhausted. The poor are without money or means to procure food from a distance, and there seems to be no alternative but to supply the helpless women and children from the Government commissary stores, or leave them to starve to death. The Commissioner, therefore, is placing a liberal construction on the word "refugee," and is preventing starvation in all parts of the district. He estimates the number of helpless poor that will be dependent on the Government for support during the next three months will be about four thousand. Two hundred and fifty boxes of clothing have also been distributed among the destitute white people.

THE NEGROES AND THE SEA ISLANDS.

President JOHNSON has assured GEORGE T. DOWNING, Chairman of the colored delegation at present in this city, sent here by the colored people of the States, North and South, that no sudden change will take place affecting the occupancy of the lands to which Gen. SHERMAN gave the freedmen a possessory title. The President suggested that the freedmen should continue to cultivate said lands.

Mr. DOWNING has received letters from South Carolina from the parties interested, telling him of their fears that they might be suddenly removed from the lands they were cultivating—fears which arose on the receipt of the news of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

When the fact was presented to the President he gave the above assurance.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 10.

A DAY OF SPEECH-MAKING.

The House sat to-day as in Committee of the Whole, nothing being in order but general debate on the President's message.

The attendance of members was small, but the galleries were well filled.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, addressed the House. He defended Congress from the charge of dilatoriness in legislation. The unmeaning and senseless clamor for speedy action came, he said, from those whose hearts had not been on the side of the country during the war. Slowly, surely, and deliberately, Congress would pursue its work, determined to do it right, regardless of clamor, abuse, or vituperation. He held that the legislative branch of the General Government was alone clothed with authority to recognize State Governments, and this was in accordance with the views of the people. The Union Party of Indiana had recently given expression to that sentiment in their State Convention. The people were determined that "traitors shall be punished and treason made odious"—that these words should be a living reality—words of power and majesty, and not a mere figure of rhetoric, or a feeble promise made to the ear but broken to the hope. The people would never forget the public man, whatever his official position, who should endeavor to hug treason and traitors to his bosom, turn his back on those who elevated him to power, and forget, in the delirium of that power, the sound principles on which he was elevated. He proceeded to show that the reconstructed States gave no evidence of loyalty to the Government. Referring to the test oath, he declared that the last traitor in the South should sleep the sleep of death before that should be taken from the statute book.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, next obtained the floor. He commenced by apologizing to the House for the tameness of the remarks which he intended to make, and especially for their untimeliness. It would be remembered that at the opening of the session he (STEVENS) had made some remarks on the condition of the country, which had been replied to by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. RAYMOND,) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DELANO.) A recess had followed immediately, and when Congress reassembled for business on the 8th of January, he (STEVENS,) had prepared some reply, and had obtained the floor for the purpose of making it; but on that occasion the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. LATHAM) desired to make a speech, and he yielded him the floor, and had never since been able to retain it for general debate. But as this was a school debate, and as it had been intimated to him that his turn had come, he had dug up the old manuscript, and although its contents were rather tame, and had been all said by himself or others long since, he did not wish to lose the paper, and would now read what he proposed to say on that occasion. [Laughter.] Mr. STEVENS then went on to read his manuscript, which was devoted to strengthening his position in regard to the status of the rebel States. Referring to the position which some journals had assigned to him of hostility to the President, he said that those journals had done him too much honor, and he would now say once for all that instead of feeling personal animosity toward the President he felt great respect for him. He honored his integrity, his patriotism, his courage, and his good intentions. The President had stood too firmly for the Union in the midst of danger and sacrifice, to allow him (STEVENS) to doubt the purity of his intentions. But all this did not make him (STEVENS) less free to doubt the judgment of the President and criticise his policy. When he deemed the views of the President erroneous he should say so. While he could have no hostility to the President he might and did have very grave objections to the course which he was pursuing. He should have forgotten the obloquy which he (STEVENS) had calmly borne for thirty years in the war for liberty if he should turn craven now.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa—I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) whether there must not be some mistake in this matter? When I hear him speak in such warm terms of the President, and when I remember that the public Press of the country has been for the last few weeks using the name of a certain THADDEUS STEVENS as having been mentioned by the President in a speech in front of the White House, and now when I hear the gentleman, whom I supposed to be the THADDEUS STEVENS referred to, speak in such strong terms in favor of the President, I want to hear him say with his own lips whether he is the same person or some one else. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS—Mr. Speaker, does the learned gentleman from Iowa (PRICE) suppose, for a single moment, that the speech to which I presume he refers as having been made in front of the White House was an actual fact. [Laughter.] I desire now to put the gentleman right. What I am now going to say, however, I do not wish to have repeated. It is a confidential communication [laughter], and I presume that nobody will violate the confidence which I repose in him by repeating it. Sir, that speech which has imposed upon the gentleman from Iowa, and which has had a considerable run, and which has made some impression on the public mind, was one of the grandest hoaxes that has ever been perpetrated, and more successful than any other except the "Moon hoax," which I am told deceived many astute astronomers. [Laughter.] I am now glad of an opportunity, although I do not wish it to go out publicly lest my motive night be misunderstood, of exonerating the President from ever having made that speech. [Laughter.] It is a part of the cunning contrivances of the Copperhead Party, which has been proscribing our President since the 4th of March, 1865. Taking an advantage of an opportune accident which happened on that occasion, they have been ever since constantly denouncing him as addicted to low and degrading vices. To show you that, and in order to prove the truth of what I say about this hoax, I send up to be read a part of that same slander taken from the New-York *World* of March 7, 1865.

The following extract from the New-York *World*, of March 7, 1865, was then read by the Clerk.

"The drunken and beastly CALIGULA, the most profligate of the Roman Emperors, raised his horse to the dignity of Consul, an office that in former times had been filled by the greatest warriors and statesmen of the Republic, the SCIPIOS and the CATOS, and by the mighty JULIUS himself. The Consulship was scarcely more disgraced by that scandalous transaction, than is our Vice-Presidency by the late election of ANDREW JOHNSON. That office had been adorned in better days by the talents and accomplishments of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, CLINTON and GERRY, CALHOUN and VAN BUREN, and now to see it filled by this insolent, drunken brute, in comparison with whom even CALIGULA's horse was respectable, for the poor animal did not abuse his own nature; and to think that only one frail life stands between this insolent, clownish drunkard and the Presidency, may God bless and spare ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana—I beg to inquire whether that may not also be a hoax in the same way as the speech of the President was. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS—That was a serious and insulting slander—the New-York *World* taking advantage of an incident which it is thought by many was brought about by the Copperheads themselves, and they have ever since been persecuting him with such slanders as that. But although they have asserted it from time to time, they have never yet made the loyal Republican people of this nation believe it, and they never can. We never credit, but look with indignation on the slander thus uttered against the President of our choice. [Laughter.] Being unable to fix such odium upon our President by direct evidence, they bring in evidence *aliunde* with the skill of a practiced advocate in a *case de lunatico inquirendo*. Where the outside evidence was doubtful, they cautiously lead the subject of the inquiry to speak on the question of his hallucination, and if they can get him to gabble and talk nonsense, then the intrinsic evidence in the case is made out. [Laughter.] Now if these slanderers could make the people believe that the President ever uttered that speech, then they have made out their case. [Continued laughter.] But we know that the President never did utter it. It is not possible: and I am glad of this opportunity to relieve him from that odium. They had indeed wrought up the whole story in a very cunning way.

Mr. WINFIELD, of New-York—May I hope that the injunction of secrecy will be removed from this earnest and sincere defence? [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed: "Oh! I hope not, Sir! I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication!" Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole thing pretty cunningly—cunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts, as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the counsel of the assassins of the late President escorted President JOHNSON to the stone wall on which they say he stood, in front of the White House. They also pretended that he was supported by a late rebel mayor who was furnished gratuitously with lodgings in one of our penal forts for some time. All these circumstances they threw about the matter. The people may have been deceived; but we, who know the President, knew it was a lie from the start. [Laughter.] Now, for having shown my friend from Iowa (PRICE) that all the foundation for that thing was fallacious, I trust he will allow me to occupy the same friendly position to the President which I have occupied heretofore.

Mr. PRICE—I am satisfied that the House and the country will agree with me that that was a mistake, and a very great mistake. Although I have not lived in the world so long as the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) yet I have found that history cannot always be depended upon, and but for the accidental occurrence of the speech made to-day by the gentleman from Pennsylvania the speech of the President would have gone down to history as a fact, and the present or succeeding generations would never have discovered the mistake thus opportunely exposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS then resumed the reading of his manuscript. Speaking of the contest between the President and Congress, he said there was but one Union paper in the country that opposed the policy of Congress. Every newspaper in his own State except one hermaphrodite concern in Philadelphia and one belligerent paper in Harrisburgh, edited by the Postmaster, sustained Congress, and so did every Republican in his State who was not an applicant for office. He did not speak of New-York in that connection, for he did not know much about her. No one did except Secretary SEWARD, who professed to understand her. But every paragraph in the New-York papers lauding the President was but the outcrop of an official advertisement. At the close of his speech, he said he had delivered it on the same principle as the late President had sent in a veto message to a bill which he had already signed—because he had written the veto and thought it well done. So he now allowed this speech of his to be cast upon the surges of this turbulent debate.

Mr. GOODYEAR, of New-York, next addressed the House in support of the policy of the President as against that of Congress. Speaking of the negro soldiers, he remarked that much as had been said upon the subject of the negroes, they had joined the army not from patriotism, but for the sake of bounty and other inducements.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, took exception to that statement, and instanced the fact that in the State of Iowa more than three hundred black men had joined the army on the first opportunity they had, without any promise of bounty. He understood that the same was the fact in regard to the whole Northwest. He wished the gentleman to place that in his speech as a jewel to set it off.

Mr. GOODYEAR—Then we are informed that out of a population of four millions, three hundred men, living in a free State, were induced to join the army by the same inducements that were offered to white men. I am willing the gentleman shall have the benefit of that statement.

Mr. GRINNELL—I wish to state this further fact, that General THOMAS enlisted over 20,000 black men without the promise of bounty. The State of Kentucky alone had credited to her over 25,000 black men, who now, if they go back, forfeit under her laws the guns which they carried during the war, and are liable to a fine of $5 for carrying them.

Mr. GOODYEAR then resumed his speech, where he had been interrupted, and spoke in support of the President's policy for the restoration of the Union, for over an hour.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, next took the floor, and severely rated Congress for its action in reference to the Southern States. He believed the time would come when those states, whether dead or not now, would have life enough to secure the admission of their representatives into Congress. He knew that to be so. Gentlemen might delude themselves with the idea that they could continue this system of excluding the Southern States, but he told them that even those men who had been in the ranks of the Union party during the war would not always consent to be voting against the reconstruction of the Union. He wished to have some steps taken immediately for the readmission of the Southern States. He was satisfied that many of the measures passed by Congress could not be carried out, and he was sure that the President was right in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It would not be long before a majority of the American people would vote that the States could not be ruled as conquered provinces; that the people resident there must be left to control their own local State governments. He did not care whether men had been in the rebellion or not. If Congress objected to their sitting here as representatives, they should be brought before the courts and punished. If they were not fit to be citizens, or to be trusted with political power, they should be tried, and imprisoned or executed. These people had been already punished by the destruction of that institution on which all their material interests hinged. The President had been denounced as a traitor because he was not willing to attempt to force negro suffrage on the people all over the country. The President had always stood on that ground, and he, Mr. ASHLEY, was one of those who did not believe that the negroes were fit to vote. They had, during the rebellion, lent some aid to the Government, and for that they had been well rewarded by getting their freedom. He was in favor of that, and of opening up to them the chances of education and improvement, and ultimately of obtaining political rights. But this should not be insisted on now.

A proposition to adjourn being made at the close of Mr. ASHLEY's speech, the Speaker stated that it was quite doubtful, with the accumulation of public business, whether more than another Saturday could be devoted to general debate.

Mr. HOLMES next addressed the House on the question of the reconstruction of the rebel States, advocating the course of Congress as against that of the President, who, he said, had successfully met the opposition, the Democratic Party, but could not outlive its political support. He did not, on the whole, regret the course that had been taken by the President, because it gave to the people of the Southern States an opportunity to show to the world what they would do if again entrusted with unrestricted power. If they had permitted loyal men to go the polls, then Congress might have been deceived; but now Congress had no excuse for shutting its eyes against evidences of disloyalty so apparent as that, "He who runs may read." The President had labored patriotically and earnestly to bring about a better state of affairs, but his labors had not been blessed with success in any great degree. The seed he had scattered had fallen on stormy ground, and had produced a very inconsiderable crop of loyalty. Who was to determine whether the impaired vitality and suspended functions of the Southern States, which the President had spoken of in his message to Congress, were restored? Had Congress nothing to do with it except to pass, each House for itself, on the certificates of election of members claiming seats in such House? In his judgment the decision of that question rested with the law-making power, and required the sanction and assent of the entire law-making power of the Government. In no other way could the rule be uniform. Separate and independent action might leave one rule prevailing in this House, another rule in the Senate, and still another rule in the Executive department. The Southern States were entitled to full absolution and recognition by each of the Departments of the Government, or else they were not entitled to recognition by either. If asked when those States should be admitted to representation on this floor, his answer would be—when their Governments are republican and their people are loyal, and when loyal men are sent to represent them. There should not only be loyal representatives but loyal constituencies behind them, and no person should, with his consent ever hold office under the Government of the United States who had in any way voluntarily aided the rebellion. Adjourned.

Fire at Binghamton.

ALBANY, Saturday March 10.

A fire broke out at Binghamton about 1 o'clock Friday morning, in the plow factory of J. S. MATHEWS, on Commercial-avenue. The flames communicated to the adjoining building occupied by Messrs. WEED & AYRES as wholesale grocers and provision store. Both were entirely consumed; insured $9,000 in the Springfield Fire and Marine, Columbia, Home, and Liverpool and London Companies, which will probably fall short of the loss some $6,000.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 10.

A block of wooden buildings on Market-street, between Friend and Canal streets, occupied as the Merrimac Stables, and for the storage of hay, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Two horses were burned, also a large quantity of hay. Loss $10,000—all of which is mostly insured.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 10.

The steamer *Ocean Wave*, from New-York, for Mobile, arrived here. She encountered heavy weather last evening coming down the coast.

THE CANADIAN FLURRY

Volunteers Crowding to the Support of the Government.

The Bishop of Toronto Denounces the Fenian Movement.

Extra Care in Examining the Baggage of Travelers.

Orders in Regard to the Distribution of Volunteer Troops.

Extravagant and Ridiculous Rumors in Circulation.

Falstaff's Men in Buckram Coming Over in Three Columns.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, March 10.

The Government's call for volunteers is being responded to with the utmost alacrity and enthusiasm.

Bishop LYNCH issued a circular denouncing the Fenian movements.

A circular published by the Customs Department specially instructs officers to thoroughly search all baggage of passengers coming into the Province, and detain all arms, weapons and munitions of war found, or otherwise brought in or worn by passengers, who may be required to give their names and connection, with a list of arms, &c., taken from them. Express goods are to be closely compared with their manifests, and packages may, with reasonable suspicion be opened. Freight trains are to be carefully examined, and no package not mentioned in the manifest will be allowed to pass. The cars are to be securely locked or sealed before they pass the frontier. The greatest vigilance is expected from the officers in seeing that the prohibition against arms is enforced.

The Departments have also issued another circular to Collectors, stating that it is not considered that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty will have the effect of reviving any pre-existing customs duties attached to imports into Canada of the present list of free goods, which are to continue to be admitted free from any part of the world until the Legislature deem it advisable to reimpose duties thereupon, with the exception of dried fruits, the growth of the United States, fur skins, pelts and tails undressed, when imported directly from the States, which will, after March 17, be liable to a duty of 20 per cent.

TORONTO, C. W., March 10—5 P. M.

A telegram from the Adjutant-General, received last night, orders one regiment from here to the Niagara frontier, and one regiment from London to the Western frontier. Troops from Montreal are to go to Eastern borders. Two companies of negroes have enrolled themselves here.

DARCY MCGEE has written a letter to DORAN B. KILLIAN respecting his alleged Fenian epistle. He says: I am far from applying the letter to you, but I give you fair notice if the same disregard for facts shown by you occurs again relative to this forgery, I shall invoke a verdict of my fellow-countrymen upon it. Times of excitement are times of suspicion. My public record in Canada has been clear and upright; it shall remain so.

The Roman Catholic Bishop LYNCH, in a pastoral circular, says: "We deeply deplore the uneasy feeling and excitement caused by this threatened invasion by lawless men who, pretending to remedy the evils of Ireland, would inflict dreadful injury on the peaceful inhabitants of these provinces. We need not point out to Catholics, in the event of such a violation of right, their duty as loyal subjects is to repel invasion and defend their homes; for loyalty is a virtue as it is also a duty towards the government under which we have liberty, protection and just laws.

The excitement is very great in all parts of Canada, and people fully believe that before next week SWEENY will sweep down upon the borders; but nearly all are sanguine of Canadian ability to repel him. Some timid people yesterday came near causing a run on the banks by withdrawal of their deposits.

The Hibernian Society declare they will walk in procession on St. Patrick's Day, unless stopped at the point of the bayonet.

Persons up from Montreal report that many Lower Canadian French refuse to turn out, but this statement is very questionable, for American Annexationists and natives alike rally for the defence of the country, though some few men have been forced to fall in at the point of the bayonet.

A grand review of troops took place at 10:30 o'clock this morning, before leaving for the frontier. The volunteers are a fine body of men, march well and have all the appearance of men who only require a little seasoning and a few minutes' experience to familiarize them with the music of battle, to make them good soldiers.

TORONTO, March 10—8 P. M.

The excitement and preparations still continue all over the Provinces. Large additonal levies left for the front this afternoon. The troops paraded this morning and were thoroughly equipped and well drilled.

Most absurd rumors are afloat that find few believers. Some imaginative people really think SWEENEY is approaching in three columns—the centre, twenty thousand strong, via Niagara; the right, fifteen thousand cavalry, via Ogdensburg; and another column via Detroit. Of course all well informed persons laugh at these reports, and the general remark is, "Let them come. They have stirred up the wasps and will feel the sting."

The Toronto *Leader* has the following dispatch, dated Quebec, this afternoon: "The excitement regarding the Fenian invasion continues in military circles, most active preparations for defence being vigorously prosecuted. The volunteer force which was called to arms on Wednesday night, and kept ready for any emergency all the following day at the drill-shed, was regularly billetted. Yesterday, out of a force of eleven hundred, there were eleven deserters, who were brought to headquarters by a guard with drawn bayonets. Strict order is kept and military offences punished.

The same activity is displayed by the regulars in garrison. Fatigue parties from the Royal Fusileers and Royal Artillery are employed in removing stores and guns, ammunition, &c., from the Queen's Wharf to the upper town. After dark double guards were posted at the city gates, the sentries are within hail of each other at every point, and the gates were closed from midnight till 6 A. M. A company of Royal Fusileers marched down to the Queen's stores and quartered there yesterday. Patrols of the regular force paraded the streets of the city last night. Everyting has a warlike appearance, and the city is virtually in a state of siege.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 10.

Mr. HOSKINS, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported against the resolution offered by Mr. LYONS, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass a law restricting the hours of labor of Government employes to eight hours a day.

Messrs. CURTISS and MILLSPAUGH dissented from the report.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved to refer the report to the Committee of the Whole, having in charge the Eight-hour Bill.

Messrs. CREAMER, TUCKER, VEEDER, BUCKMAN and MILLSPAUGH advocated the reference, and Messrs. HOSKINS, J. E. PARKER and FERGUSON opposed it.

The motion to refer was lost by 30 to 54.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report against instructing Congress, and adopted by a vote of 55 to 29 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Andrus, Baldwin, Barkley, Biddicom, Bodine, Boyd, Burdett, Caulfield, Calkins, Congdon, Covell, Downing, Elaridge, Fay, Ferguson, Frost, Gleason, J. G. Graham, Harrington, Hiscock, Hoffman, Hoskins, Humphrey, B. N. Huntington, Kimball, Lewis, McGowan, Morse, Nickerson, Palmer, J. Parker, J. L. Parker, Patrick, Penney, Pitts, Ranney, A. L. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, G. C. Rice, W. H. Rice, Richardson, J. C. Rogers, Shaw, Stephan, A. Y. Stewart, Turtelot, Tuthill, Udall, Van Valkenburgh, Warren, Wilson, A. J. Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Barker, Berryman, Brandreth, Buckman, Crawford, Cochrane, Creamer, Curtis, Donoho, Goodrich, G. Graham, Jenkins, Jewett, Littlejohn, McCloskey, Millspaugh, Minor, More, Oakey, T. E. Stewart, Spraker, Topliff, Tracy, Tucker, Veeder, Weed, Wilbur, D. P. Wood.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TUCKER—To alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—To extend the term of office of the Clerk of the Eighteenth Judicial District of New-York.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—For the relief of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

By Mr. CONGDON—To incorporate the New-York Women's College.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved to make the Eight-hour Bill the special order for Thursday evening. Carried.

Mr. HOSKINS, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported the resolution offered by Mr. JEWETT, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the act increasing the pay of our Naval officers. Adopted.

Mr. FERGUSON introduced a bill to fix the salary of the Health Officer of New-York at $7,000.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. CANFIELD offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York, in addition to the power now possessed by them of examining on oath all prison officers in actual service, be authorized to appoint a Commission of their own members with authority to invite former prison officers of this State and any officers now or heretofore connected with the prisons in other States to appear before them, and to examine into the management of our prisons and the general subject of prison discipline and government.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To amend the Charter of the East India Telegraph Company.

To incorporate the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company.

The bill introduced by Mr. CREAMER for increasing the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, was ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 10.

The Committee on Cities have instructed Mr. JENKINS to report his bill creating a Board of Revision for New-York City with amendments reducing the Commission to six, to hold office for six years, requiring them to report facts and opinions to the Governor, and giving him power to make removals for sufficient cause. The report will be made on Monday.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Serious Reverse Suffered by the Imperialists—Alamos in Sinaloa Taken by the Liberals—Consternation at Guaymas—Particulars of the Death of Mendez, the Guerrilla Chief—Paper Money for the Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 3.

The Spanish steamer *Ciudad Condal* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, with news to the 22d ult., but there is nothing of very great importance beyond what had been brought by the *Vera Cruz*.

In my communication of a few days ago, I omitted to make mention of a serious reverse to which the Imperial arms were made subject in Sinaloa. The account cannot in any way be doubted, as it comes through Imperial sources, being given in the Mazatlan correspondence of the former Mexican paper the *Estafette*.

It appears, then, that an Imperial commander named ALMADA was defeated on the 7th ult. at Alamos, by the well-known guerrilla chief ANGEL MARTINEZ, who occupied the town on the following day. The engagement took place at the very gates of the city, and lasted from 5 until 11 o'clock in the morning. The mortality was great on both sides. ALMADA, it is said in the Imperial account, found himself without resources, with only 300 men toward the end of the engagement, who, however, for six hours had resisted the attacks of 1,100 under MARTINEZ. A regiment of Indians on the Imperial side were destroyed entirely, only four surviving. ALMADA succeeded in getting to Guaymas with fifteen men, where he was very kindly received by the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding there, and the naval authorities, his resistance having been considered by them as something grand. The partisans of the Empire attribute ALMADA's defeat to the negligence of the commissariat.

The capture of Alamos is a true disaster to the Imperialists, for the place contained large resources of which, by the Imperial accounts, the enemy will not fail to take advantage to refit and increase their force. It has caused great sensation at Guaymas.

The Emperor who, on the 12th ult., had left the capital for Cuernavaca, accompanied by the Minister of Fomento, ROBLES, with the intention of returning the same week, had not been able to do so on account of a slight illness.

On the 9th, the line of telegraph between the capital and Cuernavaca was inaugurated, and on the 12th the stations at Tacubaya, San Angel, Tlalpan and Cuernavaca, were to be opened to the public.

An official communication from the sub-prefect of Tula gives full particulars of the death of the famous guerrilla chief MENDEZ. According to this he died on his way from the hacienda of Laca de Aqua in attempting to reach the extremity of the Sierra mountains to escape the pursuit of the Imperialists. His body was taken to Ciudad Victoria, and from there to the town of Hidalgo, near which he had a farm (rancho.)

After his death the Liberals assembled at Ciudad Victoria to the number of 500, including horse and foot, for the purpose of choosing a new leader, the lot falling on the *licenciado*, Don JUAN J. DE LA GARZA, who took command of the infantry on the 3d ult., not having assumed command of the cavalry because another named GOMEZ pretended to have been elected. The two bodies of troops, says the imperial official communication, were about to support their candidates with arms, and on the 6th, when the courier with the sub-prefect's dispatch left, a fight was expected to take place.

Several individuals have been lately arrested, one after the other, in one of the districts of the jurisdiction of Remedios, in this island, for carrying arms, guns and knives about them, or having them in their houses without having the required legal permission. The circumstance has led to various reports, not only in the district where the arrests took place, but even here in Havana, and has been the subject of remark even in the Havana papers. The local matters of this island are, however, carried on with such systematic secrecy, that it is almost impossible to get at the truth of any affair to clear up any surmises that may be excited. The newspapers of the island, from the strictness of the censorship, dare not give even an inkling of anything that occurs, so that we are left in continual darkness as to what occurs at our own doors.

The *Siglo* of this city, in its issue of to-day, publishes a report given on the veracity of a passenger that arrived by the *Ciudad Condal* yesterday from Vera Cruz, that was in circulation in the above-named city, namely: That the Imperial Government intended in time to prepare for the departure of the French troops, whenever that should take place, by making a general levy for the army from the inhabitants by drawing lots, and that the Government intended likewise to issue from ten to fifteen millions of dollars in paper money. LARA.

MURDER IN ROCHESTER.

A Respectable Citizen Beaten to Death by an Assassin—Arrest of the Suspected Author of the Horrible Crime.

From the Rochester Union, March 9.

Our city has again been the theatre of a bloody crime. Another has been added to the list of murders which, though not large, are of that character to produce great sensation at home and abroad. JONATHAN T. ORTON, a man of over 50 years, an orderly, peaceable citizen, respected by all who knew him, was brutally beaten to death on his own premises last night, by an assassin actuated by malice or revenge, and impelled by an impulse which none but a fiend could inspire. The desperate author of the crime appears to have been deliberate in his movements, and, no doubt, waited in silence the coming of his victim, when he could strike him down as he did.

Mr. ORTON has been for many years a resident of this city and has reared a family. He was a religious man, a member of the order known as Seventh Day Baptists. He pursued the avocation of a hackman, owning the carriage and horses which he drove. He had no money in his possession that could tempt an assassin to take his life that he might obtain it. The only misunderstanding that he is known to have had was with one HORACE G. PADDOCK, who was sent to State Prison from this city several years since for rape. PADDOCK was a cartman, and at that time Mr. ORTON was engaged in that business. He knew PADDOCK, and the acquaintance resulted in what subsequently transpired between them, as stated below. PADDOCK is under arrest, but denies that he was in the city last night. Without passing an opinion on his guilt or innocence, we let the facts, so far as they have transpired, go to the public. The particulars of the murder, subsequent events, arrest, &c., are given by our reporters as gathered this morning:

About 7½ o'clock last evening, a son of Mr. ORTON, about 25 years of age, who had been driving his father's hack during the day, returned home, and left the horses and carriage in the roadway running from Union-street to the barn, by the side of the house, while he went inside. He was expecting to be married to-day; and wishing to purchase some articles down street, he requested his father to put the horses in the barn and feed them. This request the father cheerfully complied with—starting for the barn with a lantern in his hand. He had been there about ten minutes when Mrs. ORTON, surprised at his continued absence, went to the kitchen door and looked towards the barn, and seeing a light therein, and observing nothing unusual, she retired within doors. At the lapse of another ten minutes she again went to the door, and this time not seeing the light in the barn, she proceeded thither, only to discover that her husband was lying in the passage way in the barn leading from the rear of the stalls to the apartment where the carriages are kept. Supposing that he had been kicked by the horses, she raised an alarm which brought her nearest neighbors to her assistance. Mr. ORTON presented a horrible sight—his face and head being covered with blood—and there was a gaping wound in the centre of his forehead. Drs. WALTER FLEMING and PEER were called, and after an examination announced that the injured man could live but a few hours. He died about one o'clock this morning.

The police and neighbors who heard of the affair on visiting the barn, at once became aware that Mr. ORTON had not received his injuries accidentally, but that he had been foully murdered. The doctors also stated that the wounds in the head were not produced by kicks from the horses but from some heavy instrument. A cart stake found in the barn, on one end of which was hair, skin and blood, is the weapon with which he was probably struck.

Suspicion fell on HORACE G. PADDOCK as the man who committed the murder, as it was known that he threatened to have revenge on Mr. ORTON for a fancied wrong done him. While PADDOCK was in State Prison, Mr. ORTON was engaged in procuring a pardon for him, and he went several times to Albany, visiting the Governor for the purpose of inducing him to grant the application. His efforts were successful, and some time since PADDOCK was released from confinement. ORTON then asked PADDOCK to reimburse him for his traveling expenses, which he refused to do. ORTON had a bureau in his possession which PADDOCK made while in prison, and which he (ORTON) sold at a Constable's sale. PADDOCK then swore vengeance on him, and only a week ago he asked the younger ORTON where his father was. He said he wanted to see him, and he would "fix" him for selling the bureau. The police searched the city last night for PADDOCK, and officers were dispatched to Lockport, where he makes his home.

This forenoon a telegram was received by Chief SHERMAN from Detective ROGERS, informing him that PADDOCK was there, but he positively denied being in the city yesterday. ROGERS was telegraphed to bring him here at once, and he will probably be brought down this afternoon. In case he should prove not to be the murderer the affair will be wrapped in a deep mystery.

This forenoon Coroners ROBB and TREAT called a jury, and are now holding an inquest.

Drs. FLEMING and PEER made a *post-mortem* examination, and they thus describe the wounds on the head of the deceased: "One fracture of the frontal bone and laceration of the integuments; a similar fracture of the left temporal bone, sufficient of itself to produce death; three cuts and extensive fracture on the right parietal bone; one extensive fracture and laceration of the right nasal or cheek bone; one on the occipital bone; each of the gashes varying from one to two inches in length, and all appear to have been produced by the same means."

There are no marks on the other parts of the body, and no cuts or gashes in the back of the head or neck. The stake which was used as a weapon was placed placed against one of the barn doors to keep it open, and was taken from there by the murderer. One end of it is bound with iron. It is now in the possession of the Coroner. There are one or two pieces of flesh clinging to it, and it is stained with blood.

On Tuesday night last young Mr. ORTON, on proceeding to the barn to take care of his horses, met in the roadway a man who was closely muffled about his face, and who stood for a moment and looked at him, and then ran and jumped over the front fence in Union-street.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Union State Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure, and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of their country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion; whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison-pen of tortures and starvation; whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledge of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

Resolved, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

Resolved, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

Resolved, That, filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which ANDREW JOHNSON resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and approved of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold, outspoken denunciation of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expression of thorough sympathy with the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people who, remembering his great services and sacrifices, while traitors and their sympathizers alike denouncing his patriotic actions, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side, and to lean upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to them their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability, and purity of the National Union secured.

Resolved, That the work of reorganizing the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that until such action shall be taken no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as primary to such action, is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of these States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government, and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

Resolved, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebelliion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union, and that the law known as the test oath should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

Resolved, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated, or impaired; but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, and shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagements.

Resolved, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection in the enjoyment of all their natural rights, of their persons, property, and domestic relations of the colored population who have been emancipated, that the fiat of the people, under the providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison or wounded, seeking escape from their tormentors; by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union, even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom should not be a mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education, and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed, and these facts must be kept inviolate.

Resolved, That protection to all branches of productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition; is the true plan of restoration of the losses and ravages of war, of advancing the national prosperity, encouraging the national wealth and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing, and every other province of home industry, against inequality and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are conceived to maintain our Government or confirm our national life-struggle, they insiduously and maliciously strive to subvert.

Resolved, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety, which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annuals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost. His enviable title of "the soldiers' friend" is in itself expressive of the highest eulogium that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love and affectionate remembrance, and the plaudits of a grateful public shall cluster around his person and make his name memorable.

Resolved, That this Convention congratulates the people of this State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs; that after a long and exhausting war the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced and the taxes imposed in a time of peace by their political managers of the executive offices, and a General Assembly chosen by a Union party.

Resolved, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania having steadily manifested through the war with the rebellion their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long-settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

Resolved, That the services, labors, consummate ability, and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country, manifested by Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendations of the people.

Resolved, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country, and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriations now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the country.

Resolved, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his manliness and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieutenant-General GRANT with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

Resolved, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our safety and for the future security of the Republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

Resolved, That Hon. EDGAR COWAN, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of the said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the City of Philadelphia have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Alleghany each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from the said counties in this Convention, and that the association of loyal Pennsylvanians, resident at Washington, shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

Obituary.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The famous ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of West Virginia, died at his home in Bethany on Sunday night, March 4, aged 78. He was a native of Scotland, but came early to this country, and was originally a Presbyterian minister until 1812, when he became a Baptist. He became separated from the Baptist denomination in 1827, by his denunciation of all human creeds, pronouncing the Bible alone the sufficient rule of faith and practice, and setting forth some peculiar ideas as to the religious efficacy of immersion. His zeal, tact and eloquence gave him many followers, who formed themselves into a denomination calling themselves Disciples. The general community chose to recognize them by the name of their founder, as Campbellites. They prevailed particularly in West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with scattered churches all over the West, numbering in 1862, by estimate, 350,000 members. In 1841 Mr. CAMPBELL founded Bethany College, of which he was President until his death. The College was successful, having often one hundred and fifty or two hundred students. He aimed to keep clear of the Anti-Slavery agitation, but the churches have been much rent and scattered by the rebellion. He was a man of much learning and great activity and energy, and often engaged in religious controversy, both with unbelievers and with Christians of other denominations.

Conciliation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Political reconstruction is one thing, and a very important one. The South having yielded to their destiny and acknowledged their allegiance to the Government, are knocking at the door for readmission to their former privileges as constituent parts of the great whole. To go behind their asseverations of loyalty, and suspect them of sinister ends in this request, is to treat them as a set of hypocrites, and widen the breach which a more magnanimous policy would lessen and ultimately remove. Especially is the danger enhanced when it is known that a radical faction has not only shut the door in their faces, but braced their backs against it, saying, you shall not come in until you give satisfactory guarantees for future good conduct.

Who that can enter into the feelings of a high-minded people, now confessedly beaten, but must see that such a policy is highly injurious, if not absolutely impracticable! If persisted in, all our blood and treasure to save the Union will have been thrown away.

But reconstruction, in order to have a permanent basis, must take into its plan and purpose the reunion of alienated religious feelings. Secession had its stimulus, if not its origin, in a severance of religious ties. At the North, especially in the Eastern States, Abolitionism, linking itself with the religious element, cast its firebrands into the combustible materials of the South. The religious leaders took fire, and communicated the flame to the people. At the North, meanwhile, stringent resolutions were passed by ecclesiastical bodies declaring all intercourse with the South under existing circumstances impossible. And so the breach continued to widen. But now that the bone of contention is buried, what hinders the spirit of mutual forgiveness, toleration and kindness from having free course? Is it Christian, we ask, to retain prejudices which other circumstances may have produced, but which the present aspect of things should extinguish? Is it not the spirit of our religion to forgive even our enemies? How much more our erring brethren? When the question was put to One whose whole life was an embodiment of love and forbearance, "How often shall we exercise forgiveness until seven times?" the noble reply was, "Yea, I say unto you until seventy times seven."

We commend this spirit to the Christians of the South as well as of the North, assured that if the religious prejudices be removed, the work of reunion and reconstruction will be rendered comparatively easy. W.

Arrival of the Steamship Malta.

The extra Cunard steamer *Malta*, which left Liverpool shortly after noon on the 20th of February, direct for New-York, arrived here yesterday. News anticipated.

FRAUDS ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Seizure of New-York Distilleries—Examination of Books and Accounts—More Seizures to be Made—A Government Detective Drowned in a Liquor Vat.

On many points of the law regulating the Internal Revenue there are frequent disputes and misunderstandings. Both Collectors, Assessors and assessed are annoyed by what are deemed insufficient expressions in the law relative to certain cases. Cases which have arisen under this law have occupied a large portion of the time and attention of United States Commissioner OSBORN, especially in one Collection District, where the Collector and his deputies, and the Assessor and his deputies, experience much difficulty in understanding the decisions of each other. Business men, however, mostly understand that some tax has to be paid to the Government, and some business men in particular, owing to the nature of their business, cannot help knowing that the Government has claims upon them for taxes, and do know it. Distillers are of this class. It appears that a number of distillers in this City and vicinity have been for a long time defrauding the Government by making only partial returns covering only a fraction of the distilled liquors. It is also known that some of the distillers have avoided the payment of taxes on liquors which they have sold, and which never were inspected. This is done by means of the use of barrels which bear the mark of the Inspector made on some previous occasion—a mark which the manufacturer is bound to cancel when he sells the barrel or barrels, before delivering it or them out of his own possession. These barrels once marked are frequently used, wholesale and retail dealers being requested to return the barrels with the inspection marks preserved. In consideration of this preserving of the Inspectors' marks the dealers were enabled to procure their liquors at lower rates than if they had to pay the tax on them. When it is remembered that there are in and about this City not less than a thousand distilleries of various dimensions constantly in operation, the reader will at once comprehend what extensive frauds may be committed in this connection.

For a long time past some of our Collectors have had their suspicions awakened by the non-response of certain distillers to the demands of the Government, and it was deemed that some demonstration of authority should be made, and the defrauders brought to terms as soon as possible. For this reason Mr. D. C WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, assisted by Mr. A. N. LEWIS, chief of the Revenue detective force in this city, and the collectors and their deputies in this City, have just seized some twenty or thirty distilleries. The names of these distilleries and their locations are withheld at present to give Mr. WHITMAN an opportunity to examine the books and papers seized in the counting rooms of the establishments. The prospects at the present time are fair for a great many more arrests here and in Brooklyn.

It is said that the suspected frauds have been caused by the high tax on spirituous liquors, two dollars being charged on every gallon of distilled liquors of all kinds. To avert the visit of the assessors or collectors, these manufacturers resort to all kinds of tricks, one of which has already been alluded to. Small and insignificant distilleries are put in operation in out of the way places, and in some instances they are united with some other business, in order to avoid suspicion.

Our reporters are in possession of some material facts in connection with the present seizures which, at the request of the proper authorities, are withheld from the readers of the TIMES for the present. The interests of the Government requiring that this request should be heeded, of course silence shall be preserved until such times as it may be safe to publish the facts pointing to the particular persons and places.

For the present, Mr. WHITMAN and assistants are engaged in the careful examination of the books and accounts of the concerns seized, and the hand of the law will fall heavily in not a few cases.

During yesterday morning Messrs. ABRAHAM BLAUVELT and WM. R. GRIFFITHS, of the Internal Revenue service, proceeded, agreeably to orders from headquarters, to the distillery owned by Mr. SAWYER, at No. 25 Abbattoir-place, near the North River, and on their arrival at the premises took possession. The reason for this procedure was that suspicions were entertained that the revenue laws had been infringed, and a series of frauds perpetrated by the proprietor. After taking possession in the name of the General Government, Messrs. BLAUVELT and GRIFFITHS proceeded to take the usual account of the contents of the distillery, going all through the different buildings for that purpose.

During their investigations Mr. GRIFFITHS opened a trap-door in the floor which he presumed from appearances to be an entrance into the cellar. Without pausing to examine it, Mr. GRIFFITHS stepped forward, intending to place his foot uppu the ladder, but was precipitated headlong into an enormous vat, nearly twelve feet deep, and filled with mash, preparatory to making a quantity of whiskey. Mr. BLAUVELT, seeing him suddenly vanish through the trap door, ran out for assistance, and in a few moments returned with Officer MCTAGGARIT, of the Sanitary Police, and they succeeded after a slight delay in hauling Mr. GRIFFITHS from the vat. Life had, however, become extinct, the unfortunate man having been suffocated by the soft and yielding mash. The body of the deceased was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner COLLIN notified to hold the necessary inquest.

During yesterday the opinion gained ground that had proper measures been adopted by those present in the distillery at the time of the occurrence, the life of Mr. GRIFFITHS might have been saved, although the matter is at present mere conjecture.

The New-Jersey Scientific School.

The Trustees of the Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., have established a department of the College under the name of the Rutgers Scientific School, for the education of a certain number of young men, gratuitously, who live in the State of New-Jersey, and such students as are desirous to pursue the three years' course of study marked out in this institution.

LUTHER H. TUCKER, of the *Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., was chosen as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture, and he commenced his duties on the 7th inst., by delivering the first of a course of three lectures on the subject of Agricultural Education.

The lectures were delivered on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, at the College in New-Brunswick. Prof. TUCKER traced the analogy that exists between the farmer and the manufacturer, and then alluded to agriculture as a business. He said the subject has also another side, and an analogy with the pursuits of science. It is the farmer's misfortune rather than fault that he is deficient in education. So long as his pursuit is a business the greater the degree of intelligence with which agriculture can be carried on, the greater the light thrown on the difficulties to be encountered, the more likely are success and eminence to be attained. Agriculture is ruled in its processes by those laws of nature which it is the province of the sciences to unfold and explain. A better comprehension of these laws tends to bring those who are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture nearer to the ends they are seeking. Prof. TUCKER stated that an advanced condition of agriculture requires four essentials, two of them in the man and two in the circumstances under which he is placed. These are: 1. Energy; 2. Intelligence; 3. Good markets; 4. Capital. Energy, perseverance and determination are among the primary requisites of successful agriculture. The greater the degree of intellect to guide the will, the higher the end reached. Good markets are as essential to success in agriculture as in other pursuits. Capital is needful to carry out improvements; and a lack of it, like distance from market, is a circumstance external to the farmer, which he cannot always control, and which neither education, intelligence, nor energy can at once remove.

Second Evening's Sale of Paintings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery.

The sale of the collection of oil and water-color paintings by French, Flemish, Dutch and American artists, closed on Friday evening.

The attendance was quite as large as on the evening preceding, but the bidding was much less spirited—at the opening many fine paintings going at comparatively low figures. As the evening advanced bidding became more brisk, and active competition continued till the close of the sale.

It is pleasant to know that almost all of the pictures of this collection passed directly into the hands of private collectors, for however true it is that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," we do not wish to meet our acquaintances of the auction-room again and again at the free exhibitions of the picture-dealers further up town. The reflection is much more agreeable that whilst they are still within the reach of the *connoisseur* at the homes of their art-loving owners, room is made for other kindred works, suggestive of new ideas and emotions, without undervaluing the old.

Of the higher priced works the "Twilight in the Wilderness" of CHURCH, commanded the hightest figure, being bought by Mr. BOARMAN JOHNSON for $4,300. Following this, in order of value, were "The Duel," by TISSET, knocked down to Mr. EATON at $1,275; "The Two Friends," by Dr. JONGHE to the same at $925; "Arcadia," by MONGEREAU, for $800; "Unconsciousness," by ANTIGU, for $650; Baron WAPPERS' "Italia," for $560; The "Spanish Beauty," by SCHLESENGER, for $475, and a sketch by GUSTAVE DORE, in distemper—subject the "Angels watching over Moses," brought $300.

The proceeds of this evening's sale were about $20,000.

Counterfeiting of the Bonds of the Irish Republic.

At the mass meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, on Friday evening, it was unanimously resolved that no patronage should be given by members of the Order to any tradesman or other person who omits to purchase the bonds of the Irish Republic. Of course this is a matter of private option, and concerns only those merchants who may elect to procure or retain their customers in this way. But it may interest these persons to know that three presses have been running in this city a fortnight or longer on a very accurate counterfeit of the Fenian bonds of various denominations. The spurious ten-dollar bonds so closely resemble the genuine that it requires an expert to detect the cheat. Of the bonds of greater denomination the Police have no description.

The engravers and printers of these counterfeit bonds are said to have been employed by men of large resources—whether British or otherwise is not stated—and it is, moreover, alleged that the backers of the counterfeiters have employed a gang of adventurers to distribute their bonds, and that already many thousands of the false tokens have been sold to the credulous Irishmen and hard-working servant girls, who have listened to the appeals of Messrs. O'MAHONY & Co., and that the interior of the State, and New-England and the West have been flooded with the counterfeits, or are to be flooded within a fortnight.

The O'Mahony Headquarters, at Union square, were besieged yesterday by thousands of servants and others to purchase Fenian bonds.

More Developments in the Mysterious Murder Case at One Hundredth-street—Discovery of a Revolver.

While a party of boys were playing, during Wednesday afternoon, on the low ground near the creek where the body of the unknown man was found on Wednesday night last, near One Hundredth-street and Second-avenue, one of them, named HENRY HALLETT, son of the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, found a large Colt's revolver, navy size, lying in the water near the spot where the body was discovered lying. All six of the barrels were heavily loaded and the percussion caps on the nipples remained intact. It is supposed that the weapon had been left in the creek by the murderers, in the vain endeavor to induce the belief that the deceased had committed suicide. The impression at first prevailed that the pistol had been deposited in the creek by the guilty persons, but the fact that none of the barrels had been discharged would seem to discredit this view of the case, as they would evidently have had time to reflect upon the apparent inconsistency of such a procedure.

The revolver found by these boys is now in the possession of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, and it is to be hoped that its recovery will result in tracing out the perpetrators of the murder.

About Fish.

The ante-equinoctial gale of the past four days has been an especially unwelcome visitor in this Lenten season. The supply of fish this week has been much below the average, and some confusion and considerable increase in prices have been the result. Dealers are prompt to take advantage of all changes of the weather favorable to high prices—the philanthrysic fishmongers of Fulton and Washington markets not excepted.

Of the finer qualities, shad seems to have come in most freely and may still be bought from 75c.@$1 each. Halibut is scarce and brings 25c. ℔ lb. Haddock is also scarce, selling at wholesale from 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., and by retail from 9c.@12c. Codfish may be bought by the quantity for 12½c., retailers get 18c., and bass at 18c.@20c., brings 20c.@30c. White fish is very scarce and sells freely at 25c. Herring wholesales at $5 ℔ 100 and retails at 8c. each. Fresh fish may be bought by the 100 lbs. from $2@$3, yet retails at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb.—quite a liberal margin for loss by waste. Smelts are worth 15c. ℔ lb., and Finnen Haddies sell at 1s. ℔ lb—at retail 20c.@25c.

Thus it may be seen that the adage still holds true, "that it is an ill wind which blows nobody good," for whatever grounds for grumbling abstainers from the flesh may have, the plentitude of rejoicing is in the hearts and pockets of the retailers of fish.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

About 10:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the fourth story of No. 262 Broadway, near the corner of Warren-street, in the premises occupied by SAMUEL FRIEND, manufacturing jeweler, and resulted in burning out nearly the entire four floors and a portion of the roof.

The firemen were quite prompt in answering the alarm, and by flooding the building they succeeded in checking the flames.

The total loss will be nearly $21,000 by fire and water.

IN SOUTH WILLIAM-STREET.

About 1:15 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in premises No. 35 South William-street, but owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give any extended account of the damage, as it was still in progress up to the hour of our going to press.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—A domestic named ANNA KIERNAN, in the employ of Mrs. MARY BOYD, residing at No. 190 East Tenth-street, discovered, yesterday morning, the remains of an infant male child, wrapped up in a blanket, and lying in the water-closet attached to the dwelling. Officer LONG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was called in, and he removed the remains to the station-house. Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, when a post-mortem examination was made by Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D. He discovered that the child had been born alive, and gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by exposure and intentional neglect. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. No clue could be found to the parentage of the child.

FACILITIES FOR SOUTHERN TRAVEL.—Persons traveling from this City to the principal Florida ports have additional facilities extended to them by the Charleston, Savannah and Florida Steamship Company. The present arrangement is two trips a week between Charleston and Savannah, and once a week through to the principal Florida ports, the latter connecting with the Saturday steamer from New-York to Charleston; thus passengers leaving on the *Quaker City* on the 10th inst., will go through without delay. Another steamer is about being added, forming a daily line between Charleston and Savannah. Capt. COXETTER, well known in this City, has command on the Florida end of the route.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED BURGLARS.—Sergt. FERRIS, of the Eighth Precinct, while on duty in Broadway, at an early hour yesterday morning saw two men acting in a suspicious manner in front of LORD & TAYLOR's store, corner of Grand-street and Broadway. He arrested them, and conveyed his prisoners to the Station-house, when they gave the names of MANUEL RODRIGUE and MANUEL MUNGO. On searching the men, two large skeleton keys and lockpicks were found, and a quantity of matches. They were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

BRUTAL ATTACK.—Yesterday afternoon, PATRICK ROONEY, residing at No. 91 East Eleventh-street, was set upon in front of his residence by three brothers, named DENNIS, THOMAS and MARTIN FLANAGAN, and beaten terribly about the head and face. Officers PELLATT and FLANAGAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested the accused, and they were locked up by Justice SHANDLEY for further examination.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—SAMUEL J. AUSTIN was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer BAKER, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on a charge of having driven recklessly through Market-street, and run over a boy named ALFRED J. NORTON, residing at No. 34 Market-street, severely injuring him. Justice SHANDLEY, of the Essex Police Court, held the prisoner to bail in $500 to await the result of the boy's injuries.

FRENCH EASILY ACQUIRED.—M. A. A. FAVERGER gives another explanatory lecture on his peculiar system of acquiring French, to-morrow evening, at the New-York University, corner of Waverley and University places; also, one in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-street, near Court, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL.—The friends of Mr. DUDLEY KAVANAGH, the billiard-player, give him a complimentary ball to-morrow evening, at Irving Hall.

PERSONAL.—The correspondent of the London *Times*, with an eye, we suppose, to the Fenian agitation, has gone to Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry gratefully acknowledge an anonymous contribution of $1,000 from B. E. N.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF SCALDS.—ANNA DORETTA WERSLIK, daughter of RUDOLF WERSLIK, of South Seventh-street, E. D., died on Friday night from the effects of scalds received the night previous, while her father, mother and a stranger were engaged in a *melee* in the lager beer saloon "Werslik." A kettle of boiling water was spilled over the person of the deceased during the disturbance. The girl was seven years of age. Coroner SMITH will investigate the matter.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET.—Early yesterday morning, the store No. 87 South Seventh-street, E. D., occupied by the Brooklyn Grocers' Association, was burglariously entered from the rear, and robbed of about $750 in money. The safe in which the money was kept was unlocked by the burglar, probably by a key manufactured from an impression obtained from that belonging to the safe. A few weeks ago an entrance was effected to an upper story of the same building, occupied as a shoe factory, when shoes of the value of $2,000 were carried away.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MOVEMENT FOR A SANITARY COMMISSION IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The delegates appointed by the various city and town authorities in Hudson County to devise sanitary measures for the abatement of nuisances and for the better preservation of the public health, especially in times of contagious diseases and pestilence, held an adjourned meeting at the County Court-house, yesterday afternoon. Mayor VAN RIPER, of Hudson City, presided, and MATHEW ARMSTRONG, Esq., acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the meeting on Friday reported, through AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERG, Esq., the draft of a health bill to be presented to the Legislature for its passage. The bill, in the main, is the same as the Metropolitan Health Bill, with alterations to adapt it to Hudson County. It provides that the Board of Health shall consist of six Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor of the State and the Director of the Board of Freeholders; the entire county to be embraced in the Sanitary District under the control of the Board, who, in case of impending pestilence, will be clothed with extraordinary powers. It provides for the appointment of a Sanitary Superintendent, the necessary expenses to be paid by the County Treasurer from the funds of the County; that all suits shall be brought in the name of the County, and all fines collected to be paid into the County Treasury. Some of the delegates present opposed giving the power of appointing the six members of the Board to the Governor, and favored vesting that power in the hands of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Those opposed to the last proposition offered to compromise by naming three Democrats on the Commission, and giving the Governor the power to appoint the other three, which proposition was not accepted. Finally, after a good deal of discussion, Messrs. VAN RIPER, ARMSTRONG and VANHORN were appointed a committee to place the bill as originally presented in the hands of the State Senator, with a request to have it reported upon to the Legislature, and after being printed to delay further proceedings until its provisions can be further acted upon by the people. The meeting then adjourned.

Quick and Ready.

MOORE'S BLOTTER saves more than half the paper; neat and ornamental. They are made in black walnut, rosewood, tulipwood, boxwood, ivory, and bronze.

Messrs. Temple & Hoadley, General Insurance Agents, No. 56 Wall-st., insure rents, leases and good will of leases in good companies at low rates. Call to see standing of companies, and get our rates on cotton and "specially hazardous" risks.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

BURR.—On Saturday, March 10, at St. James' Hotel, EDWIN BURR, Esq., counsellor-at-law, aged 68 years.

The funeral services will take place at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., (Rev. Dr. Kellogg,) on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 10, EDWARD C. HARRISON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 6th-st., on Monday, March 12, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HANFORD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 10, at the residence of Samuel P. Williams, No. 34 West 20th-st., Miss ELIZABETH HANFORD, formerly of New-Canaan, Conn., aged 84 years.

Funeral services in Brooklyn, Conn., where her remains will be taken on Monday for interment.

JOYCE.—Suddenly, on Friday night, March 9, JONATHAN S. JOYCE, of the firm of Joyce & Waterbury, shipbuilders, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 314 3d-st., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., for interment.

LINN.—On Thursday, March 8, CORNELIUS LINN, aged 31 years, born in New-York.

His relatives and friends of the family, the members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. A. M., and the members of the Mozart Hall Democratic Committee, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 97 Charlton-st., on Sunday, March 11, at 1 P. M.

OVUTT.—On Saturday morning, March 10, MARY OVUTT, relict of the late Smith Ovutt, and sister of Peter Coutant, in her 82d year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Henry Badeau, No. 901 Broadway, this day, (Sunday,) March 11, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PABOR.—At Harlem, on Friday, March 9, of dropsy, ALEXANDER PABOR, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, William E. Pabor, on 122d-st., near 3d-av., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PUMAREJO.—In this city, on Friday, March 9, MANUEL J. DE PUMAREJO, aged 34 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 23 West 32d-st.

MASONIC.—The members of Kane Lodge No. 454 F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 946 Broadway, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother M. J. De Pumarejo.

By order of the W. M.
JAMES M. TIGHE, Secretary.

REED.—In this city, on Saturday, March 10, SUSAN A., wife of Charles Reed, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at her late residence at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Friday evening, March 9, Capt. HENRY ROBINSON, of Newburgh, N. Y., of paralysis, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STORM.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, March 8, JOHN A. STORM, aged 65 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 10, ANNA LOUISA, only daughter of Edwin R. and Eliza Sheridan, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 25 Lawrence-st., on Monday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 9, JULIA DAVIES, wife of James M. Smith, aged 20 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, March 13, from the First Baptist Church, Academy-st. Friends of the family will meet at her late residence, No. 137 Washington-st., at 10 A. M.

☞ Catskill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 9, Mrs. CHARLOTTE WOOD, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward B. Mead, No. 42 Orange-st., without further invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD books—10,000 photographic albums at our price; 100,000 miscellaneous books at your price; 500,000 stereoscopes, views, scrap prints at any price; catalogues.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—The Annual Missionary Sermon will be preached SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS. The Sunday-school will hold their Anniversary at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. W. F. WATKINS and Rev. I. L. G. MCKOWN. The Missionary services will be continued at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. A. C. FOSS and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av.—Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY, March 11, in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. In the afternoon at 3½ the Sabbath-school Missionary Association will hold its monthly meeting, when the children of all the schools connected with the Church will be present, and Mr. HITCHCOCK will address them.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in this Church by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, March 11; Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., of Trinity Parish, March 18; Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, March 25.

TEMPLE OF TRUTH, NO. 814 BROADWAY. —Rev. Prof. WICKS will lecture on *The Glory and Shame of Spiritualism* at 10½ A. M. A discussion at 3 P. M. Subject—*Do the Teachings of Orthodoxy Harmonize with Reason as Perfectly as Spiritualism?* Lecture at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Are Spiritual Mediums of God or the Devil?* All wishing to become Mediums should be present, as astounding facts will be related.

REV. G. W. BURNHAM, OF MASSACHUSETTS, preaches every SABBATH AFTERNOON and EVENING in Messiah's Church, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; also TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½; and at No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH (Swedenborgian.)—Lecture SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Spiritual Significance of the Fourth Day of Creation.* Service at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 11, at the same place. Seats free.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION holds its next conference in St. Ann's Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. Speakers—Drs. BUDINGTON, CANFIELD and PORTER. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Middletown University, will preach for Dr. BURCHARD, 13th-st. Services at 7½.

MRS. BULLINE'S DISCOURSES AT Hope Chapel. Subject—MORNING, (audience select)—*Evil Influence of Food, Culture and Vocation upon Man, Spiritually and Physically.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Has Modern Spiritualism a Better Foundation than Popular Theology?* Public invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, March 11. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of the Church. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAYS, and Free Episcopal service in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. All are invited to attend.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., there is a blessed revival in progress. Rev. Dr. SMYTH, of London, England, will preach at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY. The Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, will preach at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE for the righteous only. Preaching SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Signs of the Times.* 3 P. M.—*Upon this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av. The Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING. In the evening a sermon to the young. A collection will be taken up to help reduce a mortgage on the church property. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—The Original Mission at the Points —Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will address the school. Spectators are always delighted to hear these children sing.

REV. E. G. BROOKS, BY REQUEST of the Young Men's Christian Association, preaches on the *Relations and Duties of Christian Employers to their Employes*, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, March 11, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 3.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 29th-st. SABBATH AFTERNOON practical lectures on *Certain Difficulties of Experimental Religion.* Eighth lecture, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 11, at 3½ o'clock: *The Good-will of God Toward Sinners.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching by the Pastor, 11th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. L. W. BACON. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock. Divine service and lecture by the Rector on every evening of next week, at 8 o'clock.

UNITARIAN PREACHING IN COOPER INSTITUTE. Rev. ELI FAY, of Massachusetts, will preach in the great hall of the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, March 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The True Church*; evening—A Doctrinal Lecture. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverly-place.—Rev. W. T. TRACY will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. Dr. WALTON EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Preaching LORD'S DAY, March 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning: *The Death of Alexander Campbell*; for the evening: *The Christian Confession.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock, to be followed by a prayer-meeting. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., will be addressed by Mr. J. G. FISH, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2 P. M. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—5th-av. and 11th-st. The Second service in this Church on SUNDAY, and on the second Sunday of each month thereafter, will be at 7½ o'clock in the evening instead of 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—The last of the series of sermons on Confirmation will be preached in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, by Rev. J. M. FORBES, D. D. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE SERIES on The Church will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. J. W. BUCKLAND, of this City, at the Baptist Church corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Subject—*Church History.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*Dr. Watts, the Christian Hymn Writer.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG will preach, by request of the Association, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S.) Young men are invited.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT MISSION.—Divine service every Sabbath evening, in the large Lecture-room, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. SUNDAY EVENING, March 11, Rev. JAMES K. CAMPBELL, D. D.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING (next, the 11th inst., at the Church of the "Annunciation," in 14th-st., near 7th-av.; services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Bible and Prayer Book Society.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Shall We Vote for the Existence of God?*

"IS POVERTY A NECESSARY CONDITION OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY," will be the subject of discussion at Metropolitan Hall, No. 35 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject at 7½ P. M., *Dress Reform for Women.* Women will speak.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av.—A circle at 10½ A. M. Mrs. LEAVENWORTH, who is an excellent medium, will be present. A conference at 3 P. M., and lecture at 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Twenty-second-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French, SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—SUNDAY. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

THE EVENING UNION REVIVAL PRAYER meeting will be continued in the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church EVERY EVENING of next week, at 8 o'clock. "The best of all is, the Lord is with us."

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Baptism.*

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NUTTING. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

THE NEW CREATION.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 654 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Heaven and New Earth.*—Rev. xxi., 1.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-avenue, between 76th and 77th sts: Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

YORKVILLE, CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. WM. T. SMITHETT, of Chicago, will preach in Trinity Church on *Missions in Nebraska and Dakota*, at 3½ P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—THE Rector will preach the anniversary sermon on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 11th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN New-York to buy sewing-machines is at No. 483 Broadway. Persons purchasing machines at the above establishment will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days from the time of purchasing without extra charge.
SIBLEY & STOOPS.

CARRIAGES.
R. M. STIVERS (LATE STIVERS & SMITH) has a large and splendid stock on exhibition, and is manufacturing extensively, FINE ROAD AND TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, CALECHES, ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, &c., &c., at his manufactory, 94 to 102 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., N. Y.

ANOTHER AND LAST EXPLANATION OF A. A. FAVARGER'S peculiar system by which adults can speak French quicker and better than by going abroad, will be given at the New-York University, corner of Waverley and University places, on MONDAY EVENING, March 12 at 7½ o'clock, and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 13, at 3 o'clock, [illegible] in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, [illegible] near Court-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen invited. See "[illegible]"

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Thirty-Second District (1st, 2d and 4th Wards) Complete.

$15,986,242 66 THE YEAR'S WORK.

Details of Assessments and Collections.

The Brokers, Express Companies and Other Corporations.

The Bonded System--Immense Receipts of Whisky and Tobacco.

The Thirty-second Collection District has been well named the Metropolitan District of the country. Embracing the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City, it has within its borders the great moneyed institutions of the land, the many hundred brokers and bankers who deal in gold and silver and precious bonds, the newspaper Press, over whose hundreds of thousands of impressions it has no control, but whose receipts form no mean part of the revenue, the immense corporations whose taxes alone would content many a man of moderate ambition, the expresses whose vast income no outsider can estimate, and the great stone warehouses whose treasures are marvelous, and whose business details are more onerous and irksome than all the rest put together. The offices wherein the business of the district is transacted are at Harvey's Building, No. 83 Cedar-street, quite near Broadway, and convenient to the money centre of the City. The Collector is SHERIDAN SHOOK, Esq., who has three deputies, a chief clerk, Mr. E. H. GOUGE, and a force of perhaps a dozen subordinate clerks. The Assessor is S. P. Gilbert, Esq.; Chief Clerk, Mr. Richard Kerr; Assistant Assessors, Messrs. F. A. Coles, George W. Smith, F. G. Ritter, F. A. Burtis, W. Dymock, G. Green, E. Fitch, A. Fitch, John H. Bogert, F. Ritter, J. M. Burtis, H. G. Leask, M. Friedsan, J. C. Featon, C. G. Patterson, R. Green, G. R. Hill, J. C. Gascoigne, J. M. Costa, W. H. M. Green.

The Thirty-second differs from the other districts in many essential respects. Its sources of revenue are not numerous, but under each head there are a great many details. The Assessor is probably charged with more delicate duties in this district than are any of his brethren in other districts, while the Assistant Assessors are worked to the very verge of endurance, embarrassed by legal difficulties, hampered by protests, discouraged by the pugnacity of moneyed corporations, bluffed by abrupt refusals to comply with the law's demand, and so poorly paid as to find it difficult with a simple salary to keep the wolf from the door. This is not, however, peculiar to this district; it applies with equal force to the Assistants in every other; and until a change is made in the compensation, it can hardly be wondered at that the men so employed seek by attention to other business to increase their income. The immensity of the work forced upon the Collector and Assessor of this District cannot be understood, and it would be difficult to overestimate it. The cheerful allowance of $500 for office rent made by Congress, it need scarcely be noted, would not procure one-tenth of the room absolutely indispensable for the proper transaction of the Assessor's work, while the amount allowed for clerical assistance is equal to the moderate salary of a first-class cashier in a fair bank, or a fair salary for two good book-keepers in any moderately successful wholesale house. With some eight or ten thousand separate accounts, with licenses to attend to by the score of thousands, with 1,500 brokers to be looked after *closely*, with a warehouse system of labyrinthical detail, and with the routine business pertaining to ordinary districts, it is really difficult to comprehend how the work is done with the force now on duty, and at the modicum allowed by the department.

CONCERNING THE COLLECTIONS OF 1865.

Down to February of 1866, the following details will be found of interest:

Jan., 1865—Collected on brokers' sales, manufactures of cigars, tobacco, snuff, licences, &c.	$626,490 97
Jan., 1865—Penalties and forfeitures....	1,880 20
	$628,371 17
Feb., 1865—Collected, same as above....	$920,639 41
Feb., 1865—Penalties and forfeitures....	1,284 11
	$921,923 52
March, 1865—Collected, same as above..	$1,046,355 29
April, 1865—Collected, same as above...	$666,864 45
April, 1865—Penalties and forfeitures...	19,811 56
	$686,676 01
May, 1865—Collected, same as above....	$723,050 10
May, 1865—Penalties and forfeitures....	2,504 37
	$725,554 47
June, 1865—Collected, same as above...	$1,213,422 16
July, 1865—Collected, same as above...	394,297 25
Aug., 1865—Collected, same as above...	923,127 52
Sept., 1865—Collected, same as above....	1,236,181 05
Oct., 1865—Collected, same as above....	985,466 52
Nov., 1865—Collected, same as above....	969,309 22
Dec., 1865—Collected, same as above....	870,875 74
Jan., 1866—Collected, same as above....	746,325 93

RECAPITULATION.

1865..Jan.....	$628,371 17	1865..Aug......	$923,127 52
1865..Feb.....	921,923 52	1865..Sept.....	1,236,181 05
1865..March..	1,046,355 29	1865..Oct......	985,466 52
1865..April....	686,676 01	1845..Nov......	969,309 22
1865..May.....	725,554 47	1865..Dec......	870,875 74
1865..June....	1,213,422 16	1866..Jan......	746,325 93
1865..July.....	394,247 25		
Total			$11,347,835 85
Amount due on brokers' sales, uncollected and pending the decision..........			500,000 00
Grand total			$11,847,835 85

Very many of the brokers decline to make returns to the Assessors, and if the case now before the Supreme Court be decided against the brokers, the Assessors will at once issue proceedings against them. What the result would be in many cases it is by no means difficult to determine.

The amount of

PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES

since June, 1865 (as given above), it will be seen, is largely in increase over the first six months' amount:

July, 1865—cigars	$2,168 92
August, 1865—whisky	5,308 50
September, 1865—cigars	2,386 80
October, 1865—cigars	2,815 87
October, 1865—tobacco	772 06
November, 1865—cigars	122 03
November, 1865—tobacco	2,630 93
December, 1865—cigars	498 20
December, 1865—tobacco	152 74
December, 1865—whisky	15,306 51
December, 1865—flannel shirts	158 50
December, 1865—for not stamping agreement	50 00
January, 1866—cigars	2,271 99
January, 1866—candy	222 75
Total of forfeitures and penalties	$34,865 80

THE EXPRESS RECEIPTS,

on which there is a 3 per centum tax, are enormous, as usual, and the accompanying table of the Government's interest in their prosperity is suggestive to their patrons, as well as encouraging to those who propose entering the business:

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

July	$20,838 78	October	$21,962 31
August	20,041 17	November	29,572 11
September	22,116 12	December	16,347 42
Total for six months			$121,877 91

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

July	$9,261 18	October	$10,720 83
August	9,367 92	November	10,608 57
September	9,700 86	December	11,168 07
Total for six months			$60,827 43

UNITED STATESE XPRESS COMPANY.

July	$8,714 13	October	$10,850 94
August	8,390 40	November	11,983 93
September	11,466 90	December	10,442 04
Total for six months			$62,448 34

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

July	$788 61	October	$704 73
August	638 40	November	620 19
September	694 83	December	689 58
Total for six months			$4,136 34

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

July	$2,008 98	October	$1,933 71
August	1,714 74	November	1,813 50
September	2,176 89	December	1,562 40
Total for six months			$11,210 22

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

July	$802 80	October	$821 67
August	890 61	November	904 53
September	1,012 89	December	825 69
Total for six months			$5,256 19

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

July	$2,389 80	October	$2,270 58
August	2,408 16	November	2,293 11
September	2,550 00	December	4,053 42
Total for six months			$15,965 07

KINSLEY'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

July	$415 05	October	$369 99
August	343 44	November	404 01
September	282 36	December	407 46
Total for six months			$2,222 31

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM THE ASSAY OFFICE.

July, 1865	$2,651 35	Nov., 1865	7,389 21
August, 1865	3,273 92	Dec., 1865	6,204 49
Sept., 1865	1,971 14		
Oct., 1865	2,833 87	Total	$24,303 98

Amount of tax collected on Cotton, Cotton Goods, Spirits of Turpentine, Resin and Beeswax, from July 1, 1865, to Jan. 31, 1866, viz.:

On cotton	$315,847 04
On cotton goods	25,364 65
On spirits of turpentine	19,606 64
On resin and beeswax	6,980 00
Total amount of tax collected	$367,798 33
Amount of tax collected from insurance companies, from July 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865	277,802 96
Amount of tax collected on manufactured tobacco, from July 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865	455,023 34
Amount of tax collected on manufactured cigars, from July 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865	176,785 15

Amount collected from Telegraph Companies, from July 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865, viz.:

American Telegraph Company	$34,388 65
United States Telegraph Company	18,437 75
Insulated Line Telegraph Company	527 65
Total	$53,354 05

THE WAREHOUSE BUSINESS

done at this office is enormous, and differs so essentially from any other branch of the District's work that a Special Deputy is occupied the greater part of his time in revising reports, examining papers, comparing figures, checking amounts and signing documents. There are fourteen first-class warehouses in the District, the business of each amounting to millions of dollars each year, and none familiar with warehouse routine need be told that the *necessary* papers are numerically great, while the dozens of "forms," "blanks" and "statements" required by the department are astonishingly and perplexingly numerous. Whisky, for instance, is deposited in bond. Take 100 barrels as a sample. Five sets of papers have to be made out, the material inspected, gauged, branded, assessed and taxed. The bonds have to be examined and approved, and entries innumerable made. After a little while the owner may wish to withdraw ten barrels for distillation, or for shipment to California, or for export, or for direct sale—either one of which requires the same form and ceremony before withdrawal is possible. In some cases every one of these requests may be preferred by the owner concerning a single lot of goods, and the labor, as can be imagined, is excessive. In every instance new bonds have to be filed, the last canceling its immediate predecessor, all done in the interest and for the benefit of the manufacturer or owner, and without fee or reward to the Government or its officers.

Of course an argus-eyed officer would barely suffice at such a post. The opportunities for fraud are many, and the temptation great, while we regret to say, the number of persons willing to cheat the Government are by no means few nor far between. If the Deputy in charge should for a time neglect strict attention, should he deem it safe to take the figures offered without revision or proof, the multitude ready to avail themselves of the chance could not be contained in the largest church of the city. Goods sent abroad are free from duty. If, therefore, an owner desires to withdraw a certain quality of whatever material from the warehouse, for exportation, he makes application to that effect, stating the name of the vessel by which it is to be shipped, and the place to which it is to go. The clerk then grants the permit, a lading clerk accompanies the goods to the ship, and on presentation of his statement that the goods are actually shipped, the warehouse bond is canceled—and if before the expiration of a year satisfactory official proof is presented to the collector that the goods have been landed at the specified port, papers for the remission of the tax are issued, and the Department recognizes them. Huge piles of these documents attest the assertion that this branch of the business is of itself tremendous; countless signatures are required, bonds and bondsmen have to be scrutinized, and the figures of the measurers, weighers, gaugers, provers, and all that, have to be examined and found correct before a single step can be taken with safety.

The receipts of Whisky and Tobacco in Bond from all sections of the country are very great, and entail a vast amount of labor upon the clerks in the offices of Assessor and Collector. Since April 1, 1865, down to March 1, 1866, there have been received in this District of whisky, 1,654,539 gallons. Tax $3,309,079 96.

Large quantities of tobacco and turpentine from Southern States are received in this District in bond, and taxes paid here, and whisky and tobacco are received under permits from different Collectors throughout the United States; and when received here, are duly entered, and withdrawn in parcels, as required. Of this branch of the business of the office, the following details concerning the

BONDED TOBACCO

are fresh, and will be found of great general interest:

District.	No. of lbs.	Rate of tax ₩ lb.	Amount of Tax.
New-Jersey, Third	3,791	40	$1,516 40
New-York, Second	405,936	40	152,358 40
New-York, Second	2,734	35	956 90
New-York, Second	1,243	15	186 45
New-York, Third	30,587	40	12,234 80
Kentucky, Third	72,754	40	29,101 60
Kentucky, Fourth	9,907	40	3,962 80
Kentucky, Fourth	6,282	35	2,198 70
Ohio, First	27,040	35	9,641 80
Ohio, First	2,441	40	976 40
New-York, Fourth	5,134	40	2,053 60
Massachusetts, Third	8,176	40	3,270 40
Newbern, N. C.	21,745	40	8,698 00
Newbern, N. C.	4,592¼	15	688 88
Maryland, Third	16,033⅓	15	2,405 03
Maryland, Third	125	25	31 25
Maryland, Third	4,003¼	35	1,501 25
Maryland, Third	17,134 3-16	40	6,813 68
Missouri, First	1,323	35	463 05
Missouri, First	149,138	40	59,655 40
Missouri, Third	6,010	35	2,103 50
Missouri, Third	38,815	40	15,526 00
Missouri, Fourth	22,530	40	9,012 00
Pennsylvania, First	63,286	40	25,314 40
Pennsylvania, Fourth	17,630	40	7,052 00
Pennsylvania, 22d	236	40	94 40
Indiana, Second	48,412	40	19,364 80
Virginia, Second	12,284	5	614 20
Virginia, Second	14,035	10	1,403 50
Virginia, Second	119,023	15	17,853 40
Virginia, Second	10,189	35	3,566 85
Virginia, Second	301,832½	40	120,733 00
Virginia, First	13,500	5	675 00
Virginia, First	155,632	15	23,344 80
Virginia, First	99,155	35	34,704 25
Virginia, First	1,184,367¾	40	473,747 10
Virginia, Fourth	268,319	15	40,247 85
Virginia, Fourth	8,595	35	3,008 25
Virginia, Fourth	353,030	40	141,212 00
New-York, Thirty-sec'd	8,000	15	1,200 00
New-York, Thirty-sec'd	350	25	87 50
New-York, Thirty-sec'd	21,078¼	35	7,377 39
New-York, Thirty-sec'd	116,476½	40	46,590 60
Wilmington, N. C.	11,789	15	1,768 35
Wilmington, N. C.	34,094	40	13,637 60
District not known	23,348	15	2,502 20
District not known	37,243	40	14,897 20
Total	3,489,437		$1,336,252 93

This branch of the Internal Revenue is of great importance, and too much care cannot be taken in the reception of bonds. The warehouses are under duplicate locks, in charge of an officer appointed by the Collector, and paid by the bonded warehouses. The systems of bonding and withdrawing of goods for consumption, transportation and exportation is almost perfect, and the owners and consignees have little or no trouble in entering or withdrawing goods. No allowance is made on account of loss by shrinkage or otherwise in tobacco, but in cases of distilled spirits the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury provide "That there shall be allowed for actual leakage on distilled spirits transported in bond one per cent. from any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and one and one half per centum for any distance not exceeding 200 miles, and two per centum for any distance exceeding 200 miles and not exceeding 300 miles; two and one-half per centum for any distance exceeding 300 miles and not exceeding 400 miles; three per centum for any distance exceeding 400 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, and three and one-half per centum for any distance exceeding 500 miles. This rule also applies to removals of coal oil in bond. Actual loss not to exceed five per centum, is allowed on spirits and coal oil withdrawn for the purpose of being redistilled or canned for export. All actual loss of spirits and coal oil from leakage while in bonded warehouse will be allowed upon the proper certificate of the Inspector. Under late regulations from the Secretary of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the returns of goods received in bonded warehouses have to be filed with he Assessor of the District, and the Assessor has been directed to open an account and to duly keep the same so as to show the duties to which the merchandise described in the various entries are liable.

The papers used in entering and withdrawing goods from bonded warehouses are issued in duplicate and triplicate, which necessarily imposes a triple duty upon the clerical assistance in the collection office, despite which we understand that the system is well conducted and gives almost universal satisfaction to the mercantile community.

We are indebted to Mr. GILBERT and his courteous assistants in the office for the following *resumé* of the Thirty-second District assessments of 1865, down to February of 1866, as follows:

ON MONTHLY AND SPECIAL LISTS, 1865.

January	$805,659 67	
February	850,531 87	
March	636,289 15	
April	772,956 90	
May	656,278 47	
June	1,213,422 16	
The unassessed taxes paid in to collector and by him returned to the assessor, amount to	143 000 00	
Amounts returned in addition to the foregoing by banks, on circulation, deposit, capital and dividends; also from railroads, insurance and other incorporated companies, on dividends and interest on bonds, under the new law, to May 1, 1865		2,449,070 67
Amount assessed on annual list for current year, comprising licenses and a few incomes, (which licenses range in amount from $10 to $24,000 each,) estimated		2,000,000 00
July		636,764 43
August		590,082 08
September		863,718 43
October		1,200,785 10
November		1,289,215 23
December		965,470 50
January, 1866		682,709 25
Annual licenses May, 1865, to May, 1866.		1,118,585 36
Dividends quarter ending July, 1865	$349,524 54	
Dividends quarter ending October, 1865	224,498 32	
Dividends quarter ending January, 1866	208,214 13	
July, banks and bankers' circulation, deposits, &c.	134,699 93	
Oct., banks and bankers' circulation, deposits, &c.	70,951 47	
Jan., banks and bankers circulation, deposits, &c.	65,732 41	
July, interest on bonds, (tax)	20,833 79	
Oct., interest on bonds, (tax)	42,169 19	
Jan., interest on bonds, tax	26,131 80	1,242,764 39
The whole making an aggregate of	$15,986,242 66	

We have no room to devote to the returns of brokers in general, but give the reports of a few that the public may judge of the effect of litigation and taxation upon that branch of our revenue:

1864 AND 1865 COMPARED.

E. MORRISON & CO.

1865.	Tax.	1864.	Tax.
October	$838 55	October	$8,563 55
November	888 79	November	8,077 17
December	406 32	Dember	7,549 31
January, 1866	852 66	January, 1865	10,203 99

D. GROESBECK & CO.

October	$3,935 72	October	$2,708 92
November	4,144 38	November	10,432 09
December	4,639 00	December	6,984 97
January, 1866	10,416 19	January, 1865	3,967 72

HALLGARTEN & HERTZFELDT.

October	$3,128 73	October	$8,105 07
November	2,734 10	November	10,845 23
December	2,048 72	December	10,790 82
January, 1866	3,279 81	January, 1865	9,283 54

STUCKLE & BEEKER.

October	$1,373 46	October	$602 82
November	1,359 32	November	1,841 39
December	1,527 95	December	2,777 18
January, 1866	1,449 34	January, 1865	3,407 70

LOCKWOOD & CO.

October	$3,612 88	October	$5,479 70
November	3,358 17	November	6,531 15
December	2,340 25	December	6,281 40
January, 1866	1,700 00	January, 1865	7,501 50

A. T. MORGAN.

October	$1,596 01	October	$1,267 85
November	887 03	November	1,901 79
December	660 44	December	724 49
January, 1866	806 23	January, 1865	862 34

MERRIAM & BELL.

October	$3,847 88	October	$3,111 79
November	4,369 90	November	2,411 05
December	1,246 00	December	1,653 85
January, 1866	4,815 00	January, 1865	3,077 41

BROWN & LANE.

October	$1,421 06	December	$1,125 49
November	380 55	January, 1865	3,831 64

J. L. BROWNELL.

October	$862 72	October	$1,490 00
November	871 79	November	681 41
December	836 91	December	536 14
January, 1866	1,654 90	January, 1865	1,021 54

FEARING & CAMPBELL.

October	$3,158 61	October	$2,173 93
November	1,547 50	November	2,850 11
December	1,062 05	December	1,158 50
January, 1866	1,449 61	January, 1865	1,947 52

HEATH & HUGHES.

October	$931 00	October	$955 77
November	430 00	November	457 52
December	831 06	December	723 41
January, 1866	1,013 37	January, 1865	1,500 25

KIDD, PIERCE & CO.

October	$1,411 19	December	803 52
November	1,078 31	January, 1865	2,926 96

CHARLES H. PIERCE.

October	$151 20	December	$386 48
November	184 27	January, 1865	914 17

ERNSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

October	$4,518 65	October	$2,374 15
November	2,028 89	November	5,637 43
December	1,886 73	December	5,290 00
January, 1866	2,199 76	January, 1865	6,629 72

GENTIL & PHIPP.

October	$2,049 85	October	$13,467 75
November	1,839 49	November	17,087 37
December	837 69	December	7,553 26
January, 1866	2,076 83	January, 1865	5,474 08

DIBBLE & CARABLOSS.

October	$2,261 46	October	$1,463 19
November	1,888 22	November	1,734 97
December	1,190 15	December	1,558 05
January, 1866	1,353 66	January, 1865	4,087 95

TREVOR & COLGALE.

October	$6,957 96	October	$800 00
November	2,529 42	November	1,470 05
December	2,490 00	December	654 95
January, 1866	2,393 96	January, 1865	615 51

LYONS & CO.

October } November }	$2,937 66	October	$5,065 41
		November	11,387 05
December	1,122 03	December	14,742 66
		January, 1865	26,774 43

DIVIDENDS.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company

	Dividend.	Tax.
January, 1865	$539,318	$26,965 92
October 31, 1864	3,596,289	79,814 47

No dividend declared since January, 1865.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

	Dividend.	Tax.
August 31, 1865	$1,052,631 57	$52,631 57
September 30, 1864	2,105,263 16	105,263 16

TAX ON DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS.

COMPANY.	Dividend.	When declared	Tax.
Illinois Central R.	$1,229,684	Feb. 1, 1866	$61,484 21
N. Y. Life & Trust.	157,894	Jan. 31, "	7,874 74
Home Insurance	105,263	Dec. 31, 1865	5,263 15
Leather Manf. B'k.	105,041	Jan. 31, 1866	5,252 05
Niagara Fire Ins.	63,157	Jan. 10, "	3,187 90
Michigan South. R.	57,100	Jan. 31, "	2,855 00
Atlantic Savings Bk	27,305	Jan. 10, "	2,047 83
Continental Ins.	36,842	Jan. 31, "	1,842 10
American Fire Ins.	26,815	July 8, 1865	4,488 04
Bank of America	339,109	Dec. 31, "	16,955 45
Bk. Commonwealth	63,861	Jan. 8, 1866	3,193 06
Bk. New-York	217,254	Dec. 15, 1865	10,862 74
Bk. Republic	118,503	Jan. 31, 1866	5,925 10

INSURANCE MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND AMOUNTS INSURED.

	Amount.	Gross Receipt.
Atlantic	$45,000,000	$530,000
Great Western	17,750,000	220,000
Home	28,000,000	280,000
Harmony	——	75,000
Lorillard	9,750,000	67,500
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000	156,000
Mercantile Mutual	11,000,000	113,500
Metropolitan	15,000,000	139,000
Sun Mutual	——	239,600
Security	——	145,600
International	9,500,000	100,500

There is a very curious document on file in the Washington Bureau, which gives the

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

of this City in detail, as learned from the publishers of each journal. It is a sad commentary on human nature, and if at any time it should see the light, a comparison between its statements and those of some of the journals on the list will cause the jolly wags of our City to laugh, while the sad dogs who foolishly made the original figures will walk with downcast eye and meekest mien.

There are many details at our command which are of general public interest tending to show the mine of wealth the country has in this Thirty-second District, but the fearful pressure upon our columns precludes the publication. Under the careful management of Assessor GILBERT the few thousand dollars allowed by the Department are made to go a great way and pay poorly a very competent force. The office is pleasantly located, its affairs are admirably conducted, and the uniform courtesy and good nature of its staff are notable and praiseworthy. Collector SHOOK occupies the most prominent position of our City collectors. His office turns in a vast revenue to the Government, and its conduct is as prompt and business-like as its head is clear and intelligent in his regulations.

Connected with this office Mr. ISAAC HARVEY has charge of the tobacco interests of this City and Brooklyn; and by the way the following table of cigars manufactured may be of interest:

District.	Cigars.	Per cent.	Tax.
Fourth District	48,500	10	$485 00
Thirty-second District...	99,754	8	795 00
	134,000	10	1,340 00
	20,250	15	203 75
	115,600	—	2,890 00
Total of cigars	418,100		$5,716 75

During the past year Mr. HARVEY has detected a vast number of frauds in the department, seized millions of cigars and saved many thousands of dollars to the Government. It seems that it is a crime to *sell* counterfeit stamps, but not to *buy* them, and the consequence is that many thousands of them are used to defraud the Government, and detection is very difficult.

In closing we desire to thank Collector SHOOK and his chief clerk, Mr. GOUGE, Assessor GILBERT and his chief clerk, Mr. KERR, and their several subordinates for the facilities afforded us in the preparation of this matter.

THE PEACH CROP IN NEW-JERSEY.—Dr. I. P. TRIMBLE continues to receive from his fellow-members of the Legislature twigs from peach trees in all parts of the State. He says there is no chance for a crop in New-Jersey this year; that in the peach districts of Mercer, Hunterdon, Somerset and Morris Counties the destruction of the buds appears to have been total, excepting where branches were bent to the ground and covered with snow at the time of the severe cold in January. In the Counties of Salem and Cumberland, and probably in that part of Cape May bordering Delaware Bay, a portion of the buds have escaped. One of the members from Salem County brought up fourteen twigs from as many different trees. The buds on some of these were all killed; on others, one-third had escaped, and on one kind of peach tree nearly all were found alive—showing that buds of some varieties of peaches will bear a greater degree of cold than those of others. It is stated that at a large meeting of the "West Jersey Fruit Growers' Society," held on Monday at Camden, this subject was spoken of, and that some members reported that the buds of the Hailes early peach had generally escaped—proving it hardier than all others. Dr. TRIMBLE understands also that this crop has been more or less injured in all parts of Delaware and Maryland north of the line of Somerset County in the latter State; below that, it is said to be safe.—*Newark Advertiser, March 1.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 10, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68...R.	117	100 Quick. Min. Co....	40¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R..	104¼	1100 do..........	40
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	104⅜	200 At. Mail S. Co....	130
7,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62	103	50 Pac. M. Scrip......	193
40,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	103	150 Pacific M. S.Co....	210
5,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s...R	90¾	300 Erie R...........	81½
31,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	99¾	1300 do..........	81⅝
165,000 do...Sec. Ser.	99¾	100 do.........s60	80
16,000 do..........	99¾	200 do..2d call.b60	82
76,000 do.....2d call	99¾	200 do..........	82
800 do.3d S.Small	99¼	200 N. Y. Central.....	90¾
28,000 do......Small	99¾	100 do.........b30	90⅝
90,000 do..........	99¾	100 do..........	90½
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan....	92	100 do..........	90⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	91	100 do.........s60	90
15,000 do..........	90½	100 do..........	90¾
10,600 do.......s15	90	500 do......2d call	91
39,000 do..........	91½	100 Hud. Riv. R......	103¾
10,000 Virginia 6s......	68¼	2800 Reading R......	97¼
10,000 N. Car. 6s........	83¾	1500 do.........s30	97
10,000 Missouri 6s......	77	1500 do..........	97⅛
30,000 do..........	76½	500 do.........s60	96¾
60,000 do..........	76	50 do......2d call	96¾
25,000 do..........	75¾	200 do..........	97⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91¾	1700 Mich. S. & N.I....	73¾
3,000 Erie 3d M......	96	100 do..........	73¾
3,000 Harlem 1st M....	100	100 do......2d call	73⅜
10,000 St.L.J.&C.1st M.	90	700 do..........	73¾
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	98	4200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	75½
7,000 Am. Gold.......	129⅞	500 do..........	75⅛
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	111½	200 do.........b30	75⅜
10 Metropol. Bank....	121	300 Chi. & N.W.......	25½
5 do	121½	700 Chic. & N.W.P....	52½
15 Cen. National B'k..	108½	200 Chi. & R. I......	107½
85 Fourth Nat. Bank..	97	100 do.........s10	107¾
100 Del. & Hud. C.....	135	400 do......2d call	107⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pr......	42⅜	1000 Pitts., F.W.& C...	89¾
100 do.......	42½	100 do.........b30	89⅝
100 do.......	42½	900 do..........	89⅝
50 Wilkesbarre Coal..	55	200 do.........s30	89
200 Schuylkill Coal...	14	200 do.........b60	89⅝
		100 Alt. & T. H........	29

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.......	76½	200 M. S.& N. I. R.....	73¾
100 Quick. M. Co.....	39¾	500 do..........	73⅞
300 Western U. Tel....	66	100 do.........s15	73¾
200 Cum. Coal P......	42½	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr....	52⅜
200 Pac. M. S. S....s30	210	400 P., Ft. W.& C....	89⅜
100 N. Y. Cen........	91¾	100 do.........s10	89⅝
100 Erie Railroad...s30	80½	5 Chic. & Rk. Is.....	105
200 do..........	81⅝	100 T. H. & Alt. Pr.s60	57
400 Reading R.........	97⅝	100 Chic. & Alt......	112

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '62..........	103	100 N. Y. Cen..........	91⅝
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	99¾	100 do.........s7	91⅛
22,000 do.....2d Ser.	99⅝	30 do..........	91¼
1,060 do....3d Ser.	99¾	200 do..........	91⅝
10,000 Missouri 6s......	75⅝	500 Erie R...........	82
15,000 do..........	75⅛	100 do.........s60	80
10,000 do..........	75	50 Erie R. Pref.......	80
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	104⅜	500 Cleve. & Pitts.....	75¾
1,000 do..........	104⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.......	25¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	90½	100 P., Ft.W. & C......	89¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R....	73⅛	500 do..........	89⅞
		200 Cum. Coal Pr......	42

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Schuylkill C......	15	200 Chic. & R. I.....s30	107⅛
100 N. Y. Central....3s	91	100 do..........	107½
100 Erie Railroad......	82⅛	100 do..........c	107½
1000 do..........c	82	100 Chic. & N.W.....s3	25⅝
200 do..........	82	300 do..........	25½
200 do.........s3	81⅞	100 do..........c	25½
300 do..........c	81⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. P....	52⅛
1600 Mich. S. & N. I....	73⅝	100 do..........c	52½
300 do.........s3	73⅝	100 do.........s3	52⅜
300 do.........s60	70	100 P., F. W. & C......	89½
500 Clev. & Pitts......	75¾	200 do..........c	89⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pref.....	17¼	100 Quick. Min. Co.....	40⅛
300 New-York Cen...b3	91½	100 Mariposa Min......	11¾
600 do..........	91⅜	100 M. So. & N. I......	73⅝
700 do.........s5	91½	2100 do..........	73⅞
300 do..........	91⅜	100 do.........s10	73¼
900 do.........s3	91½	800 do.........b3	73⅞
1700 Erie Railroad.....	81⅞	400 Cleve. & Pitts....s3	75½
200 do.........s3	81⅞	200 do.........s3	75⅛
900 do..........c	81⅞	800 do..........	75⅝
400 Hud. R. R........	103¾	200 do.........s10	75⅜
200 Reading R......s30	97	200 do.........s3	75⅜
200 do..........	97½	100 Chic. & N.W. P....	52⅜
500 do..........	97⅝	300 do.........s3	52¾
200 do.........s30	97½	100 P., F. W. & C. ...s3	89½
200 do.........s3	97⅝		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Cumb. Coa.......s3	42¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts....b3	75¾
100 Mar. Pref.......s3	17¼	200 do.........s5	75½
700 New-York Cen....	91¾	200 do.........s3	75½
100 do..........	91⅝	200 do..........	75½
1700 Erie R..........	82¼	200 do.........b3	75½
2200 do.........s3	82¼	200 do..........	75⅜
100 do..........	82⅜	100 Chic. & R. Is..s10	107½
100 do.........b3	82⅜	200 do.........s60	107
200 Reading R.......s60	97	800 do..........	107⅛
200 do.........b10	97⅞	200 do.........b10	107½
300 do..........	98	200 Cleve. & Tol.......	107¾
300 M. S. & N. I.......	73⅞	100 C. & N. W. P.....s3	52⅝
300 Chi. & N. W.....s3	25¾	100 do..........	52⅝
300 do.........s10	25¾	100 do.........b10	52⅝

SATURDAY, March 10—P. M.

The price of Gold opened weak this morning at 130⅛ ₩ cent. and fell to 129⅞ ₩ cent., at which figure it remained a few minutes, and then reacted to 130¼, and in the course of the day to 130⅞@131@131⅛ ₩ cent. A portion of the *Short* interest appeared to be satisfied with 130 ₩ cent., and began to cover their outstanding contracts. The Customs demand of the week adds up $2,297,452, and the Exports of Gold and Silver bars $556,284, of which $155,799 by the day's steamers. The receipts from California on Monday were $1,469,000, and the disbursement of Gold Interest from the Treasury Office for the week $882,712.

The market for Money closes fully one per cent. cheaper to the Brokers than the previous week; the rule of the Street to-day is 6 ₩ cent., and some considerable balances offered to leading firms at 5 ₩ cent. on call.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Securities were quiet on the Gold bearing Stocks, and active on 7.30 ₩ cents at Friday's rates. The Railways opened weak early in the day, but after 12 o'clock the demand improved, and business continued good up to the close of the regular Afternoon Boards. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railways generally firm. Gold advanced at one time to 132¼ ₩ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91	90⅝	Northwest	25⅞	25⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	103	N. West Pref	53	52⅝
U. S. 7.30s	99¾	99⅝	Rock Island	107½	107½
N. Y. Central	91⅛	91⅞	Fort Wayne	89⅝	90
Erie	82⅜	82½	Cumb'land Coal	42⅜	42
Hudson	102¾	103⅜	Quicksilver	41	40⅛
Reading	97½	97⅞	Mariposa	11¾	11⅜
Mich. Southern	73⅞	73⅞	Canton	43½	43½
Illinois Central	115	115	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24½
Pittsburgh	76⅜	75½	American Gold	130⅜	132¼
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108½	108½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	110¾	Irving	108½
America	137	Metropolitan	121
Tradesmen's	130	Market	110
Seventh Ward	105	Nassau	107
State of New York	106	Shoe and Leather	110
Commerce	105	Corn Exchange	110¼
Mechanics' Bkg Ass	107	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	94	Importers' & Traders'	100
American Exchange	110	Park	150
Pacific	165	Central National	108
Chatham	130	First National	97
Bank of Republic	109	Ninth National	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	99½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '73	96	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d.	92
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	100	Chic. & Al. 1st M	90
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	80
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	Peninsula R. R. bonds	72
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	82
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77		

The following is the reported Act of the Legislature of Missouri for funding the principal of the present Railroad indebtedness of the State and the accrued coupons thereon to the 1st January, 1868. The copy from which we quote is marked House Bill, and the tables are taken from the report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses on the State Credit. The proposed settlement, it will be noted, first requires the surrender of the old 6 ₩ cent. Bonds and the accrued coupons in exchange for Consolidated Bonds, which bear from the start only 3 ₩ cent. interest, four years, and thereafter each succeeding four years to 1880, 4 and 5 ₩ cent. In 1880 the rate of interest reaches the original 6 ₩ cent., which is borne on the old Bonds, indorsed by the several Railway corporations, and upon whose Roads they are a first mortgage lien to the State, in trust. This rate is continued until 1886, when the interest reaches 7 ₩ cent., and four years thereafter, 8 ₩ cent., and four years thereafter, again, to the maturing of the principal, 9 ₩ cent.

2. What becomes in this settlement of the Constitutional assessment upon the gross earnings of the roads themselves after October next, does not appear in this Act, except in the application of whatever moneys the Companies may pay into the State Treasury will be paid in Consolidated Bonds, if below par, to be held for the Sinking Fund, and the proceeds of the sales of the Roads, if sold, are to come into the Treasury in the same way.

3. The arrearages of interest to the 1st of January, 1868, amount to $9,067,050. The original default of 1861, and the subsequent inability of the State to bring up or to arrest the accumulation of these arrearages, are supposed to have grown mainly, if not exclusively, out of the troubles of the War, and the cost of the defence of the State against rebel invasion, guerrilla raids and other civil commotion. The expenditures of the War were made the basis of a claim upon the United States Government for *four millions* of dollars up to the year 1865, and this sum was promptly voted by both Houses of Congress at the close of last session, but being included in a general Deficiency Bill, which failed to become a law, owing to a disagreement on some other item between the two Houses, the appropriation failed.

4. This claim of the State is revived at this session of Congress, enlarged to *seven millions* of dollars. It has been embodied in a special Senate Bill, under the charge of B. GRATZ BROWN, one of the Missouri Senators, and was passed by the Senate to the full amount of the increased claim, a few days ago. Should it go through the House and receive the approval of the President, *the State of Missouri will be placed in possession of seven millions of cash* from the Government of the United States, as against $9,067,050 of the defaults of interest on the State Debt, resulting from the pressing expenditures of the War, and now reimbursed to this extent by the General Government. If there is a supposed prior lien upon this large sum of money, in whole or in part, in the shape of local indebtedness, we are quite sure that no claim can be more sacred than the Public Debt and its five or seven years' arrearages of interest, (held by distant creditors who trusted the State's good faith,) which it is now proposed to fund (and virtually postpone for thirty years to come) on the terms here quoted. The local indebtedness, growing out of the War, classed as ahead of the Public Debt, is thus referred to in the report of the Joint Select Committee on the State Credit, which accompanies their Funding Bill:

The first class is known and distinguished as the war debt, and for its payment the State has issued and will issue Union Military Bonds, *and has provided for the payment of the same by law, making them receivable for taxes, and levying the tax to an amount that will insure their payment on or before the first day of January,* 1868. The war debt has been considered and treated in commercial language, as a preferred debt, the justness of which the creditors and the people of this State have not for a moment questioned, regarding the expenditure in the light of salvage to the endangered ship; or in other words, a debt created, the effect of which was to preserve and indemnify the bonds that were issued by the State prior to the war. The second class is known and distinguished as the bonded or railroad indebtedness of the State, and which will amount in principal and interest, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on the 1st day of January, 1868, to thirty millions of dollars ($30,000,000). The interest coupons on the bonds loaned to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company having been promptly paid at maturity by that company, your committee do not consider it an indebtedness for which they are called upon to provide.

An act for the Consolidation of the Railroad State State Debt, to provide for the Gradual Payment of the Interest thereon, and the Funding and the Redemption of the same.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide for the funding of the principal and interest now due and unpaid, and interest accruing up to Jan. 1, 1868, of the railroad indebtedness of the State of Missouri, the Governor is hereby directed to cause to be issued consolidation bonds of the State of Missouri, in sums of one thousand dollars each, to be dated on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1868, and payable thirty years thereafter, with coupons attached for the interest thereon, payable semi-annually, as follows, to wit: at the rate of 3 ₩ cent. per annum for the first four years, at the rate of 4 ₩ cent. per annum for the next four years, at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. per annum for the next four years, at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. per annum for the next six years, at the rate of 7 ₩ cent. per annum for the next four years, at the rate of 8 ₩ cent. per annum for the next four years, and at the rate of 9 ₩ cent. per annum for the last four years.

The principal and interest coupons shall be payable at the Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, or such other bank as the General Assembly shall hereafter designate. The total amount of the consolidation bonds so to be issued shall not exceed thirty millions of dollars.

The said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned and sealed with the seal of the State by the Secretary of State, and shall be registered in the office of the State Auditor, and the faith and credit of the State are hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal thereof.

SEC. 2. The said bonds shall be issued for the single object of consolidating the present railroad indebtedness of the State, and shall be used only in exchange for the bonds heretofore issued by the State, as well as those guaranteed by the State in aid of certain railroad companies, as follows: For the seven thousand bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad Company; for the four thousand five hundred bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad Company, for the Southwest Branch thereof; for the four thousand three hundred and fifty bonds in aid of the North Missouri Railroad Company; for the three thousand five hundred and one bonds in aid of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company; for the six hundred and fifty bonds in aid of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; for the seven hundred bonds in aid of the Platte County Railroad Company, and for the interest on all of said bonds, as aforesaid; and also, in exchange for the revenue bonds now outstanding and unpaid, together with interest thereon.

SEC. 3. The holders of the bonds aforesaid shall, at any time after the passage of this act, have the privilege of exchanging said bonds and the unpaid coupons thereof, and those maturing up to and including January 1, 1868, for a like amount in consolidation bonds, in the manner following: the bonds to be exchanged for consolidation bonds shall be surrendered to the State Auditor, who shall cancel said bonds and coupons, and indorse such canceled bonds with the words "exchanged for consolidation bonds," which indorsement shall be attested by the Secretary of State. The State Auditor shall deliver, in lieu of the bonds so canceled, consolidation bonds to the full amount of said bonds and interest coupons unpaid up to and including those of Jan. 1, 1868; provided, that for any balance less than one thousand dollars, the State Auditor shall give in exchange certificates of indebtedness, which shall be convertible into consolidation bonds whenever presented in sums of not less than one thousand dollars. These certificates of indebtedness shall be signed and sealed by the Secretary of State and countersigned by the State Auditor, who shall keep an accurate register of all the bonds canceled, and of all the consolidation bonds as well as certificates countersigned by him and delivered in exchange.

SEC. 4. To provide for the certain and prompt payment of the semi-annual interest of these consolidation bonds, a tax of one-quarter of one ₩ centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, which is required to be collected under the provisions of the convention ordinance of April 8, 1865, entitled "an ordinance for the payment of State and railroad indebtedness," is hereby levied, and shall be assessed and collected for the year A. D. 1868, and every year thereafter, and shall be sacredly applied toward the payment of said interest coupons; and any surplus remaining shall go into a sinking fund, which is hereby created for the payment of the principal, and said sinking fund shall be invested in the consolidation bonds of the State of Missouri, but shall not be diverted or applied to any other purpose.

SEC. 5. Any sums which may be received by the State from the Pacific Railroad and the Southwest Branch thereof, the North Missouri Railroad and its west branch, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, the Platte Country Railroad, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, or either of them, whether on account of interest or principal of the debt due the State by said roads respectively, or of the tax provided for in the Convention ordinance of April 8, 1865, or any part thereof, or of any other tax which may hereafter be imposed, levied and assessed on any of the said railroads, and the proceeds of the sale of any of these railroads respectively, in payment of which any bonds or other obligations of this State are receivable by law, shall likewise be receivable in the *consolidation bonds* issued under this act and in the matured coupons thereof, and be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

SEC. 6. The foregoing section, or any part of this act, shall not be so construed as to affect in any manner the relations of those railroads to the State, nor so as to relieve the said railroads of any of their obligations to pay interest and principal for which the State holds a lien on said railroads.

SEC. 7. The privilege of bondholders to have their bonds and coupons exchanged for consolidation bonds, as provided in section three of this act, shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of State and State Auditor are hereby authorized to employ such additional clerical force as may be necessary, in the performance of the duties required of them by this act. And any other expense necessarily to be incurred under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the treasury, and charged to the State interest fund.

TABLE A.

Showing the Amount of the Consolidated Railroad Debt of the State of Missouri, on Jan. 1, 1868.

	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Total.
Pacific Railroad	$7,000,000	$2,940,000	$9,940,000
Southwest Branch	4,500,000	2,030,000	6,530,000
North Missouri	4,350,000	1,827,000	6,177,000
Iron Mountain	3,501,000	1,470,420	4,971,420
Cairo and Fulton	650,000	273,000	923,000
Platte Country	700,000	294,000	994,000
Revenue Bonds, (for interest of 1860)	431,000	232,630	663,630
Total	$21,132,000	$9,067,050	$30,199,050

From which total there is to be deducted the amount paid in coupons and bonds by the several State banks and by the late owners of the Platte Country Railroad, being about $200,000.

The above is a correct statement.

A. THOMPSON, State Auditor.

TABLE B,

Showing Valuation, Revenue, Payments of Interest and Principal for Thirty Years.

Years.	Estimated valuation of Taxable Property.	Revenue from ¼ ₩ ct. tax after deduct'g 10 ₩ ct. for expns's	Rate of interest on Consolidation Bonds.	Amount of interest to be paid.	Surplus f'r sinking fund.	Balance of principal rem'ing.
	$	$		$	$	$
1868.	400,000,000	900,000	3	900,000	......	30,000,000
1869.	428,500,000	963,000	3	900,000	63,000	29,937,000
1870.	457,960,000	1,030,000	3	898,110	131,890	29,805,000
1871.	490,015,000	1,102,000	3	894,180	207,820	29,598,000
1872.	524,316,000	1,179,000	4	1,183,920	*4,920	......
1873.	561,016,000	1,262,000	4	1,183,920	78,080	29,525,000
1874.	600,290,000	1,350,000	4	1,181,000	169,000	29,356,000
1875.	642,308,000	1,445,000	4	1,174,240	270,760	29,086,000
1876.	687,267,000	1,546,000	5	1,454,300	91,700	28,994,000
1877.	735,375,000	1,654,000	5	1,449,750	204,250	28,791,000
1878.	772,148,000	1,737,000	5	1,439,550	297,450	28,494,000
1879.	810,750,000	1,824,000	5	1,424,700	399,300	28,095,000
1880.	851,287,000	1,916,000	6	1,685,700	230,300	27,865,000
1881.	893,851,000	2,031,000	6	1,671,900	359,100	27,506,000
1882.	938,543,000	2,111,000	6	1,650,360	460,640	27,046,000
1883.	985,470,000	2,217,000	6	1,622,760	594,240	26,452,000
1884.	1,034,743,000	2,328,000	6	1,587,120	740,880	25,712,000
1885.	1,086,480,000	2,444,000	6	1,542,720	901,280	24,811,000
1886.	1,140,804,000	2,566,000	7	1,736,770	829,230	23,982,000
1887.	1,197,844,000	2,695,000	7	1,678740	1,016,260	22,966,000
1888.	1,232,779,000	2,776,000	7	1,607,620	1,168,380	21,798,000
1889.	1,270,792,000	2,859,000	7	1,525,860	1,333,140	20,465,000
1890.	1,306,915,000	2,945,000	8	1,607,200	1,337,800	19,128,000
1891.	1,348,182,000	3,033,000	8	1,530,240	1,502,760	17,626,000
1892.	1,388,627,000	3,124,000	8	1,410,080	1,713,920	15,912,000
1893.	1,430,285,000	3,218,000	8	1,272,960	1,945,040	13,967,000
1894.	1,473,193,000	3,314,000	9	1,257,030	2,056,970	11,910,000
1895.	1,517,388,000	3,414,000	9	1,071,900	2,342,100	9,568,000
1896.	1,562,909,000	3,516,000	9	861,120	2,654,880	5,914,000
1897.	1,600,000,000	3,600,000	9	532,260	3,067,740	2,847,000

* Deficit.

TABLE C.

Showing the increase in valuation necessary for a revenue to pay the interest only, on the Graduated Interest Plan.

Year.	Valuation of Taxable Property.	¼ Tax, ded. 10 per cent. Expnses.	Per cent. on $30,000,000.	Amount of Interest Each year.
1868	$400,000,000	$900,000	3 per cent.	$900,000
1869	400,000,000	900,000	3 per cent.	900,000
1870	400,000,000	900,000	3 per cent.	900,000
1871	400,000,000	900,000	3 per cent.	900,000
1872	533,000,000	1,200,000	4 per cent.	1,200,000
1873	533,000,000	1,200,000	4 per cent.	1,200,000
1874	533,000,000	1,200,000	4 per cent.	1,200,000
1875	533,000,000	1,200,000	4 per cent.	1,200,000
1876	666,000,000	1,500,000	5 per cent.	1,500,000
1877	666,000,000	1,500,000	5 per cent.	1,500,000
1878	666,000,000	1,500,000	5 per cent.	1,500,000
1879	666,000,000	1,500,000	5 per cent.	1,500,000
1880	800,000,000	1,800,000	6 per cent.	1,800,000
1881	800,000,000	1,800,000	6 per cent.	1,800,000
1882	800,000,000	1,800,000	6 per cent.	1,800,000
1883	800,000,000	1,800,000	6 per cent.	1,800,000
1884	800,000,000	1,880,000	6 per cent.	1,800,000
1885	800,000,000	1,800,000	6 per cent.	1,800,000
1886	933,000,000	2,100,000	7 per cent.	2,100,000
1887	933,000,000	2,100,000	7 per cent.	2,100,000
1888	933,000,000	2,100,000	7 per cent.	2,100,000
1889	933,000,000	2,100,000	7 per cent.	2,100,000
1890	1,066,000,000	2,400,000	8 per cent.	2,400,000
1891	1,066,000,000	2,400,000	8 per cent.	2,400,000
1892	1,066,000,000	2,400,000	8 per cent.	2,400,000
1893	1,066,000,000	2,400,000	8 per cent.	2,400,000
1894	1,200,000,000	2,700,000	9 per cent.	2,700,000
1895	1,200,000,000	2,700,000	9 per cent.	2,700,000
1896	1,200,000,000	2,700,000	9 per cent.	2,700,000
1897	1,200,000,000	2,700,000	9 per cent.	2,700,000

Average per cent.: 6 per cent.

Increase taxable property:
First ten years, 66 per cent. aggregate.
Second decade, 40 per cent. aggregate.
Third decade, at 30 per cent. aggregate.

We notice that some of our neighbors copy the Cotton crop estimates for 1866 (the coming growth) of DE BOW, and one of the now somewhat notorious, if not consistent, Cotton circulars of this City. The first authority adopts 1,500,000 bales from the Southern lights before Mr. DE BOW when he wrote. The second sets forth the "general idea" that 1,000,000 bales "*was* as much as could be safely reckoned upon;" but is kind enough to add, "while, upon a careful (!) summing up of all the *pros* and *cons*, a yield of 1,500,000 or 1,800,000 bales *might*, with fair average weather, (mind you,) be looked for!" Our own information is that at least 2,500,000 bales will certainly be planted for, and perhaps 3,500,000, if not 4,000,000, bales actually grown, "with fair average weather."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,629,014 68; for Customs, $450,000; on account Loan, $14,000; Coin Certificates, $578,000. Payments, $1,700,981 05. Balance, $89,478,610 77.

Safe Deposit Company.

In view of the heavy loss of bonds referred to in another part of this paper, which will cause feelings of anxiety on the part of many holders of this class of security, the following notice of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, in this City, from the Yonkers *Statesman*, is of interest, as affording useful information as to the safe keeping of valuable papers:

"We have been through the vaults of the company, and find them the perfection of safety as well as beauty. We do not think that human skill was ever carried further to make strong boxes. The security is unquestionable; and all the arrangements of the office are a perfect system of precaution, in accordance with the strength, fireproof qualities, and not-to-be-opened doors (except by the right persons) of the safes. Persons from the country, as well as the city, having valuables can find no place of safety like this, even in their own houses."

The company guarantees the safe-keeping of all deposits, and the high character and well-known responsibility of the directors entitle it to the confidence it enjoys with the community.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN in a fancy or dry goods store in New-York or Brooklyn, by a young lady who has had two years' experience. Address J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, capable of speaking, reading and writing the English and German languages, with fair knowledge at figures, anxiously desires a situation as clerk or book-keeper in some office; good reference can be furnished. Address H. A. B., Flushing, Long Island.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-ave., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also, male help of all kinds.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as salesman in the wholesale or retail hardware or house-furnishing business; has had ten years' experience in retailing; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WOOD ENgraver's office, by a young man desiring to learn the business; is good at drawing and copying designs, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address WILLIAM K. RUSSELL, No. 289 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man; understands his business, and willing to assist on the place. Address T. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a sober, steady single man, or would take charge of a small place. Ten years' reference given. Address, for three days, G. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman; he is well acquainted, and understands the care of horses, and can bring the best of City references. Address THOMAS CORSEY, No. 116 East 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—WANTED, AN intelligent young woman of unexceptionable character, accustomed to children, to take care of and teach a little child. Apply between 12 and 2 P. M., on Monday, at No. 21 Park-place, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED FOR TAYLOR'S SUperior inks. Address J. TAYLOR, 113 West 12th-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADdress to solicit advertisements for a daily journal. Address H. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress. Apply, with good City references, at No. 56 West 37th-st., on Saturday or Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLlegiate R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., and leasing the ground, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on the 12th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of this institution will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the Trustees for the year 1865. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

$15 REWARD TO ANY PERSON WHO saw the accident happen to the late Mr. Fifer, on Saturday evening, the 16th of September last, corner Avenue A and 10th-st., or who heard him say that the stage-pole struck him. MRS. FIFER, No. 319 12th-st., near Avenue C, Room No. 13.

THE GREATEST SECRET OUT.—HOW the richest can add to their wealth, and how the poorest can become rich in a short time. Thousands obtain our secret weekly, by sending 50 cents to WILLARD & CO., No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USE BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, bunions, painful joints, ingrown nails, chilblains, tender feet, &c. Sold everywhere. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway.

STORAGE IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE warehouse, for furniture and merchandise. Apply on the premises, No. 285 Hudson-street.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES OR VALUABLES.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

Chartered by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York for the SAFE-KEEPING OF VALUABLES, UNDER GUARANTY, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, IN THE NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, NO. 146 BROADWAY, (Corner of Liberty-st.,) NEW-YORK.

GUARANTY RATES:

	For One Year.
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those tranferable by delivery, including Bank Bills	$1 00 per $1,000
Government and all other Securities negotiable only by indorsement	50 per 1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 per 1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 per 1,000
Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches	2 50 per 1,000
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner	1 00 per 100

Deeds, mortgages and valuable papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk. Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash boxes or small tin trunks for papers of bankers, capitalists, merchants, lawers, tradesmen, families, &c., will be received at $25 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company.

The Company OFFERS FOR RENT, renter exclusively holding the key, SAFES inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at $20, $30, $35, $45 each per annum, according to size and location.

COUPONS and INTEREST will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

The Charter confines the business of the Company to the safe-keeping of Valuables, and imposes a PERSONAL LIABILITY upon the Stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the Stock held.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, Of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 28 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Hope and Central Express.
I. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Jerome, Riggs & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866	281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID	993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,
Effingham Townsend,	Geo. A. Townsend,
Amos R. Eno,	Charles R. Swords,
Silas Bronson,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Watson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
Samuel Willets,	Lawrence Turnure,
D. A. Cushman,	Henry S. Leverich,
Thomas Small,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Uriah J. Smith,	John R. Willis,
S. L. H. Ward,	Preston H. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd,	Walker Barnes,
L. S. Suarez,	Henry Coffin,
George Griswold,	Noah S. Hunt,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A railway contractor desires to procure by loan, or by the sale of first mortgage railway bonds, of a safe and desirable character, at a low price, a portion of the funds necessary to enable him to complete within a specified time a profitable contract.

To any one desirous of making a safe, temporary and profitable investment of money, the papers will be submitted and all information furnished upon application. T. M. TYNG & CO., No. 163 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Mines, mineral lands and ores, examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies. Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions, at the office of the Bureau, (Rooms Nos. 19, 20 and 21,) Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY, payable on the 15th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, March 13, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. F. T. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the regular yearly meeting of the stockholders of Clark's Patent Fire and Steam Regulator Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 117 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year.
By order of W. H. PERRINE, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. JOHN KERR, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

PROPOSALS

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM MACON CITY TO IOWA, AND FROM MOBERLY TO BRUNSWICK.—Sealed Proposals will be received until three o'clock on the 20th day of April, 1866, for the grading and masonry on fifty-three miles of road, beginning about eleven and a half miles north of Macon City—the grading having been completed for eleven miles and a half north of Macon City.

Also, for the grading and masonry of about forty miles of road from Moberly to Brunswick, a portion of which has already been graded.

Bids will be received for one mile and upwards, or for the whole work, and the bids will be opened by the Board of Directors in the presence of the bidders at noon on the 21st of April, 1866.

Proposals will also be received for the superstructure of bridges, iron or wood, of spans to vary from twenty to two hundred feet.

Persons are requested to make their bids for payments in cash or in the first mortgage bonds of the Company, bearing seven per cent. per annum interest.

For all further information desired, address
J. B. MOULTON, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Missouri,
Or apply at his office, up stairs, North 4th-st., No. 159
The Directory reserve the right to reject or accept any bid offered. ISAAC H. STURGEON, President.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year; also for the term of ten years; agreeably to the specification therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.

Blanks for estimating furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.

Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal, (who shall qualify as to their responsibility,) that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance; and in case he shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the price so proposed and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)

By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S.
SPRING STOCK
OPENING,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS,
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway,
Between 25th and 26th-sts.

OPENING!
NEW STORE!
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG
WILL OPEN
MONDAY,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDER-CLOTHING,
MORNING WRAPPERS, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
MISSES' DRESSES AND BOYS' SUITS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, &c., &c.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY.
CORNER OF NINTH-ST.

THE GREAT ITEM OF INTEREST
LAST WEEK IN THE WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS TRADE WAS
GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.'S
GREAT FLANK MOVEMENT
ON HIGH PRICES, BY WHICH
HE KNOCKS THEM DOWN
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.,
BY OFFERING A MAGNIFICENT
ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN GOODS
AT ALMOST HALF PRICE.
NOW WE PROPOSE THIS WEEK,
TO CREATE AS "BIG A STIR"
IN THE RETAIL TRADE AS
THEY DID IN THE WHOLESALE,
AND TO THIS END WE
OFFER A LARGE LOT OF GOODS,
FROM THEIR GREAT SALE
AT ALMOST COST PRICE.
THE SALE COMPRISED ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS, REPS, MUSLIN, &c., &c.
IT IS DIFFICULT IN AN
ADVERTISEMENT TO ENUMERATE PRICES,
BUT THE LIST BELOW WILL
CARRY SOME IDEA OF THE
GREAT BARGAINS WE HAVE
FOR THE COMING WEEK.
HANDSOME STRIPED MOHAIRS
FOR 22c. WORTH LAST WEEK, 37½c.
HANDSOME SHADES OF ALPACAS
FOR 31c., 37½c., 40c. and 50c,
WORTH LAST WEEK
45c., 50c., 60c. and 75c.
HANDSOME LENO CLOTHS
FOR 37½c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 55c.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID POPLINS
FOR 37½c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 50c.
FOR 50c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 62½c.
FOR 62½c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 80c.
ALSO, GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS.
AT 22c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 30c.
AT 25c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 35c.
AT 31c., WORTH LAST WEEK, 40c.
AT 35., WORTH LAST WEEK, 45c.

The above goods were bought at an immense sacrifice, and we can afford to sell them cheap. Saturday was the first day we offered them, and the great rush for them showed plainly how cheap our prices are. Merchants who bought their Spring goods ten days ago cannot compete with our prices within 25 per cent. Bargains in every department.
BUY YOUR DRESS GOODS OF US,
AND SAVE 20 CENTS A YARD.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS OF US,
AND SAVE 10 CENTS A YARD.
TO AVOID THE GREAT CROWD,
COME EARLY IN THE DAY.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION A VERY LARGE LOT OF SPRING DRESS GOODS, THAT WERE SOLD AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, AND WE WILL OFFER THEM THIS WEEK AT A REMARKABLY LOW FIGURE, AS THE PRICE-LIST BELOW WILL SHOW:
HANDSOME PLAIDS at 18c., worth 31c.
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS at 37½c., worth 50c.
at 50c., worth 62½c.
at 62½c., worth 75c.
HANDSOME LINE OF DELAINES, 25c. and 31c.
ALPACAS OF ALL COLORS AND SHADES,
AT 31c. WORTH 40c.
AT 37½c. WORTH 50c.
AT 50c. WORTH 62½c.
AT 60c. WORTH 75c.
OUR DRESS-GOOD STOCK IS WELL SELECTED, AND 50 PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

PRINTS! PRINTS! PRINTS!
ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT STYLES AND COLORINGS IN SPRING PRINTS, JUST OPENED, CONSISTING OF MERRIMACK, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AMERICAN, AND OTHER BEST MAKES, AT 18c., 20c., 22c. AND 25c.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE OR YARD.
MUSLINS GREATLY REDUCED.
MUSLINS CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
BUY THEM NOW IF YOU WOULD BUY THEM CHEAPLY.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS VERY CHEAP.
BALMORAL SKIRTS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 EIGHTH-AVENUE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS—CHEAP! CHEAP!
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.
The old stock has been sold out and a new one bought in at the low prices now prevailing this week.
NO CHEAPER GOODS TO BE FOUND.
A large lot of Linen Goods, bought at the auction rooms during last week.
A large lot of black and colored Alpacas.
A large lot of Silks from last Thursday's sale will be offered at a small advance above cost.
Muslins, Calicoes and all other Cottons are now much cheaper than before.
Real good Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 10 yards for $2; 10 yards for $1 80.
Good bleached and brown Muslins at 20 and 22 cents, wide and heavy, no common trash.
BESIDES MANY OTHER BARGAINS.
CALL THIS WEEK,
AT ADOLPH KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.

DRY GOODS AND WET PRICES.
VALENTINE & CO.,
fully pledged to retain the wide reputation of
NO. 12 FOURTH-AVENUE
as the LEADING RETAIL HOUSE in the Metropolis, and to abate the prevailing extravagantly high prices, are now retailing

SHEPHERD PLAIDS at	20 cts. a yard
FINE MOURNING POPLINS	30 cts. a yard
SUPER SAXONY PLAIDS	25 cts. a yard
FINE SILK STRIPE ALPACA	38 cts. a yard
FINE TWILLED PERSIAN	30 cts. a yard
PLAID SILK GRENADINES	30 cts. a yard
FINE QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES	75 cts. a yard
FINE QUALITY BRILLIANTES	25 cts. a yard
3 YDS. WIDE LINEN FLOOR DAMASK	$1 75 a yard.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS	1 00 a yard.
9-8 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS	25 cts. a yard
12-8 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS	38 cts. a yard
STRIPED SWISS MUSLINS	23 cts. a yard
FINE DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS	25 cts. a yard
HEAVY QUILTS, FINE QUALITY	3 00 each.
6-4 WOOL TABLE COVERS	1 65 each.
FINE EMBROIDERED LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS	88 cts. each.
FRENCH COTILLE CORSETS	3 00 a pair.
DOLLAR KID GLOVES	65 cts. a pair.
BEST QUALITY UNDRESSED KID GLOVES	88 cts. a pair.
BLACK ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 YD. PIECES	1 00 a piece.

And an immense variety of other good, consisting, in part, of Ladies', Gents' and Children's UNDERWEAR, MADE-UP GOODS AND HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, FANCY GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Curtain Laces, Damask, Ladies' Traveling Satchels, Hoop Skirts, Fancy Perfumery, Dress Trimmings, Hair Nets, Coils, Braids, Ladies' Fine Scarfs, best quality of REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, &c., all under ruling prices.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just received, at retail,
NOVELTIES IN
CLUNY-LACE-TRIMMED SKIRTS,
CHEMISES AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED RUFFLE SKIRTS
AND SHAKSPEARE COLLARS,
POINT LACE.
EMPRESS AND JUGE COLLARS,
BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
the latest Paris novelties.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRESS GOODS
Purchased at the recent large auction sales, will be opened at retail,
MONDAY, MARCH 12,
ALSO,
ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES,
in robes and thin materials,
Suitable for the
SPRING SEASON,
received by the last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have just received from auction, and per late steamers, a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; some great novelties and SPLENDID BARGAINS.
N. B.—100 pieces finest ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS at 20c. per yard; COLORADA, EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTH at $8 and $10 per dress. HANDSOME GOODS, and very serviceable.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MOURNING BONNETS.
A very large and handsome stock of SPRING STYLES in every variety, now open for inspection. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, BUSHIRE AND SPANISH CRAPES, CRAPE MARETZ, CHALLI CLOTH, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES AND GRENADINE BAREGES, FLORENTINES AND ARGENTINES, CRAPE VEILS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c., at prices to suit the most economical. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MRS. DIEDEN,
No. 731 BROADWAY.
FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES, ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL,
RICH LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, LINGERIES, &c,
No. 731 BROADWAY.

SELLING OUT,
SELLING OUT,
SELLING OUT.
A few more Whalebone Corsets 50
Circular Gore Corsets $1 00
Thirty Spring Skirts 1 00
At HENSHEL'S, No. 198 6th av., near 14th st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES ALL THIS WEEK.—Kid gloves, $1; black kid, 90c., undressed, 75c.; misses', 65c.; ladies' cloth, 50c.; fleeced silk, 8 c.; children's, 25c.; ladies' hose, 50c.; linen handkerchiefs, 10c.; hemmed st[illegible] 3c.; German corsets, $1; French, $2; skirts, $1 ribbons, laces, embroideries, trimmings, fancy goods, [illegible] and first-class goods at low prices. at ELGER'S, [illegible] Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FOR 1866.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, a large and well-selected assortment of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FABRICS,
suitable for the best RETAIL TRADE, at less than market prices.
BLACK SILKS, in every style and make.
MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all the new shades.
250 pieces CHECK and STRIPE heavy LYONS SILK, from Auction, at $1 25 and upward.
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, with BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4 to 8-4 wide. ALL SILK do., at great bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
in great variety; also, LACE CURTAINS, from Auction, at old prices before the War.
150 pieces Extra Fine SILK and WORSTED POPLINS, the most desirable article for Spring wear ever imported, at great bargains.
6-4 and 3-4 PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS, for Ladies and Children, from 25c. upward, from Auction, very cheap.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, the largest assortment ever offered, at low prices.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
in great variety, at bargains.
250 pieces PRINTED and PLAIN PERCALES, the handsomest patterns ever exhibited.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS and GINGHAMS.
SHAWLS.
FRENCH, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY, BROCHE, and PLAIDS; the largest assortment ever offered. Also, REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in Black and White.
Also,
800 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.
CLOAKS,
in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH, of all the new styles and shapes.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CLOAKINGS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Latest designs at retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS FOR SPRING.
A full assortment at Retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY
SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR SPRING,
AT RETAIL, MONDAY, MARCH 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c., at retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.
A full assortment of UNDER CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., including the latest Spring novelties.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c., for Spring, at retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Large additions have been made to our upholstery department, and we are now prepared to execute orders in all its branches.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Brocatels, reps, printed lastings, chintzes, furniture coverings, damask, cornices, tassels, bands, and fixtures of every kind,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.;
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, Percales, Printed Linens, French and English Prints, French and Dublin Poplins, Alpacas, Printed Mohairs, Delaines, Bareges, Embroidered Silk Tissues, &c., &c., and every variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
At retail MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
CLOAKS, SILK BASQUINES AND JACQUETS,
Will be opened on Monday; also, a large stock of
SPRING CLOTH CIRCULARS,
JACQUETS,
BASQUINES,
offered at very low prices, having been manufactured before the regular season.
Selling out of the CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., from the working room, at LESS THAN COST.
JACONETS, PERCALES, POIL DE CHENES, just received from Paris.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK ALPACAS—BLACK ALPACAS.
We offer a very superior make and finish, at 62½c., 75c., 87½c. and $1—PURE MOHAIR DEMI LUSTRE. Ladies requiring such goods should take a look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway.
Between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co's.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.
Great sale of muslins, prints, ginghams, &c.; good muslin 25 cents, worth 31c.; 28c. worth 34c.; 31c. worth 37½c. New-York Mills 52½c. by the piece; Wamsutta 47½c.; Amoskeag A, 37½c; Forrestdale 37½c.; 4-4 Hill, 37½c.; Bartlett 35c.; also, wet black silks (good quality) from auction, a great bargain.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
In MUSLINS and PRINTS at LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st. Good yard wide white shirting for 25 cents; the very best 35 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of B. ROBINSON & CO., for the purpose of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, JR.,
EDWARD L. THERIAT.
No. 22 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN, OF STRICT SObriety and integrity—in fact, in every way most reliable, and who has from $3,000 to $5,000 to invest, would like an interest in an established retail book, stationery or drug business; principals only need answer. Address PHILIP EDWARDS, Jr., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL YARD for sale, with lease and fixtures complete, doing good cash business. Address E. R. T., Box 111 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—Dark bay, 16 hands. 7 years old, stylish and fully warranted kind and gentle. Also, coupe rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and new harness. Seen at CROPMON'S stables, 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms adjoining, suitable for three persons; also room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND AN agreeable home, with breakfast and tea, in a private family; pleasant location; ten minutes' walk from the Central Park. House has modern improvements. Cars every two minutes. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Inquire at music-store, No. 563 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, 1866, IN this City or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, who will partly furnish their own rooms; a private family preferred; board not to exceed $18 per week; references given. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN A private family, 16 miles from city, on New-Haven Railroad, may be obtained on reasonable terms. Address ZENO, Box No. 108, *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family; location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at or address No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 203 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-ave., large room for one or two gentlemen; handsomely furnished; without board; gas and bath; no moving in May.

WANTED—BOARD IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family or private boarding-house for gentleman and daughter; reference exchanged; terms not to exceed $12 per week each. Address E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD—AT NO.147 WEST 14TH-ST., THE THIRD floor, and also a suite on the second, elegantly furnished. References exchanged.

TO LET—A ROOM FOR ONE GENTLEMAN. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FROM THE 1st of May, by a party of six or eight adults, within 30 miles of New-York, line of the Hudson River preferred. Address L., Box No. 2,943 Post-office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of four or five persons, within an hour's travel from the City. Address B., Box No. 3,046 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale, situated on the Great South Bay, and South Side Turnpike, at West Islip, Long Island, 43 miles from New-York. Containing 130 acres of land, in excellent condition and order, about 80 acres under cultivation, balance woodland and salt meadow. A very healthy and desirable location for a Summer residence, presenting every advantage for boating, fishing, and gunning, with three trout ponds well stocked. The house contains 16 rooms; the outbuildings are unusually fine; the stable and carriage houses have all the modern improvements, with green-houses, hot beds, a fine vegetable garden and abundance of fruit; will be sold either furnished and well stocked, or otherwise, as may suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. G. WILMERDING, No. 150 Duane-st.

LARGE HOTEL SITE FOR SALE,
on 23d-st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel; size about 100 feet front by 200 feet in depth. Price $175,000. Terms easy. Suitable for a hotel, theatre or club house. Apply to or address ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Five and a half story brick-hotel in Danville, Va., on Main-st., opposite Virginia Bank building, containing 100 rooms, built by a company in 1861, and finished complete except plastering and painting; the completion of the Piedmont Railroad to Danville makes this the shortest and best route south, and with no other prominent hotel in the place; a population of 8,000; two woolen, one cotton and ten tobacco factories, and situated as it is in the most flourishing tobacco region in the country, together with the finest water-power in the State, this is the best point for an enterprising man to make a fortune in the South. Apply to
JOHN T. LITTLE, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A very pleasant house and about half an acre of ground near depot; house contains ten rooms and all the improvements; flagged sidewalk all the way to depot; gas in the avenue; the house is in excellent repair, and possession can be given at once, as the owner is obliged to leave the State on account of business. This is a chance seldom met with to obtain a pleasant home. All kinds of fruit on the place. Price $7,000. Apply on the premises, corner of Washington-av. and 12th-st., Tremont, or at E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—Located near Morristown, N. J., two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad station, and two hours' ride from New-York; comprising thirty acres of rich and productive land, one-third stocked with fruits of various kinds; a large and substantial three-story dwelling-house, with a small cottage additional, good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., and with plenty of good water; the land rising constantly in value. For further particulars, inquire during this fortnight of H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., 27 Wall-st.

MELROSE.—FOR SALE AT MELROSE, TEN minutes from Harlem Bridge, a cottage house with large garden (12 lots), well stocked with every description of fruit; 280 grape-vines in full bearing; 60 pear trees; quince, cherry and plum trees; large beds of strawberries; raspberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus bed, &c., &c.; situated on Elton-st., 200 feet west from Courtland-av., and running through to Gouverneur-st., having a splendid view of surrounding country. Also, two lots, 25x100, opposite, for sale. Apply to P. McHUGH, on the premises, or at No. 326 Broadway.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and no waste land; dwelling in perfect order, with every convenience; good farm house and extensive outbuildings, such as barns, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c.; view, both river and inland, unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—THE THREE-story, high stoop brick house and 2 lots of ground on 124th-street, between 3d and 4th avs.; house contains all the modern improvements, and is in good repair. Can be purchased with or without the furniture. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, FIFteenth-st., first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x56x103.9, handsomely frescoed and furnished. Price $40,000. Terms $7,500 cash; $2,500 6 months; $2,500 12 months; $2,500 18 months; $2,500 2 years; $2,500 2½ years; $2,500 3 years; $2,500 3¼ years; $15,000 Jan. 1, 1870; interest 6 per cent. Immediate possession, if desired. Address Box No. 5,426 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to
JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

BERGEN, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FINE AND well-known residence of the late Jacob M. Merseles, Esq.; three acres of land fronting on three avenues; large house, with range, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; barns, shrubbery, and two wells of good water. A splendid chance for investment in salable lots. Apply to JACOB M. MERSELES, Administrator, No. 24 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BRICK STORE AND good dwelling; one of the oldest and best business stands in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., for sale at a bargain. Possession 1st of April. An excellent business opportunity. Also, at same place, several desirable Houses and Lots, and Building Lots.
BLAKE & DUDLEY, 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—AS WESTFIELD, N. J., 19 MILES from New-York on Central Railroad, several desirable houses and lots and farms, for New-York business men; also, 50 splendid building lots on finest ground in the place; an excellent opportunity for several gentlemen desiring locations together.
BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

IMMEDIATE SALE AND POSSESSION, AT A SACRIFICE—A three-story high-stoop brick brown-stone basement house; good sub-cellar; all modern improvements, in good order, choice location; Union-st., Brooklyn. Price $6,000, $4,500 of same now on mortgage, and can remain. A. PARSONS, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house and lot in Dean-st. Three three-story brick houses and lots in Fourth-place. Also, one three-story brown-stone front house and lot, corner of Henry and Union sts. All containing all the modern improvements. Apply to J. W. HUBBARD & CO., No. 157 South-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with sixty-four acres of land, situated on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, together with the stock and farming utensils on the same; is within 1¼ miles of depot. Price $18,000; or will exchange for desirable Brooklyn property. For particulars, apply to
M. R. CUSACK,
No. 110 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR sale, containing 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, &c., pleasantly situated, about 2 miles from depot, and commanding a good view of the Hudson. Fine stables, carriage-house, and outbuildings, and four acres of land, including good fruit garden. House nearly new. Address Box No. 6,830 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FISHKILL—A beautifully situated place of 17 acres, with a good brick house containing 9 rooms; also a barn. Has fine spring water and a great variety of fruit, and is situated near the healthy village of Matteawan, in full view of the Hudson River. Also a beautiful place of 9 acres for sale. Inquire of J. F. ALLEN, No. 64 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, 40 by 40 feet, with 1 acre of ground, stable, &c., on Bay Ridge; the Greenwood cars pass constantly, and the residence is noted for salubrity: price $5,500. Apply to OVINGTON BROS., No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to H. A. OVINGTON, Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FORTY ACRES IN East Chester, fronting on the road to the landing—also on the road to Reed's Mill—on which there is a fine building site. Apply to Mr. RUTHERFORD, East Chester, or to THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE, WITH dwelling of 7 rooms, a cottage of 4 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; large and small fruit in variety; 45 minutes from 27th-st. by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about 10 minutes' walk from depot. Price $4,000. Address EDMUND L. SMITH, Portchester, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A GOOD HOUSE with modern improvements; lot 100 feet front, with fine garden and stable; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. MERRILL, American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A MEDIUM-sized four-story brown-stone house, handsomely frescoed and in good order, with all the modern improvements; possession given by April 10. Apply immediately at No. 109 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS. You have only to see them to be convinced of their desirability. Prices $4,000 to $25,000.
FREEMAN & EMERSON

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story basement and attic brown-stone house, No. 108 Pierrepont-st.; has all the improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 35 ACRES AT WESTbury, L. I. Large and handsome house, 2 barns and outbuildings, in good order; orchard, wood, water, &c., on the premises; land adjoining railroad depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. P. LEWIS.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house No. 154 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on East 41st-st., near 5th-av.; partly furnished. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRUSSELS CARPET CROSSley's make, containing 45 yards, almost new and of very neat pattern. Apply to J. P. COOPER, Atlantic Savings Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on West 30th-st., near 5th-av. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPerty in all parts of New-York and Brooklyn; also lots very reasonable. Country seats at great bargains for sale and to rent. FREEMAN & EMERSON, 206 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 27 Hubert-st. Can be rented for $850; price $7,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM—FOR SALE FOR $55 per acre; 134 acres at Monroe on Erie Railway, 50 miles from New-York. Address T. B. BROOKS, Monroe, N. Y., or International Hotel.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant four-story brown-stone front house. No. 12 Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 113 Garden-st., or of J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat, six acres, good improvements, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIVE-STORY ENGlish basement, brown-stone front house on East 21st-st., opposite Grammercy-place. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—3 STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWN-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all of the modern improvements. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE STORE No. 173 9th-av. For terms apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE THREE-story high-stoop brick house No. 571 Hudson-st.; has all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire No. 37 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE in Newark, N. J. J. J. SEARING, No. 185 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., 32 feet wide, with modern improvements; house in good order; possession at once, if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

12TH-STREET, NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, two three-story high-stoop brick houses. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—The most inviting property for residence or speculation within five miles of City Hall; frontage on the East River 100 feet, with right to dock out same on Vernon-av., and 600 feet deep; stands on the Heights, opposite 79th-st. Central Park entrance, of which it commands a splendid view a mile distant; the dwelling was lately burned down, but a cottage remains for a temporary residence; the foundations remain and materials enough to build a house at small cost; cross 34th-st. ferry, up the Shore-av. mile and a half. Apply to ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 34 John-st., Room No. 2.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN RESIDENCE, fine outbuildings and gardener's cottage, 30 acres of land, 3,000 pear trees, 3,500 grape-vines, choicest varieties, in good bearing, and other fruits in great abundance; fine shade lawn, &c.; beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson; one hour from City, Northern New-Jersey Railroad; for sale, or exchange part for good property in Nashville, Tenn.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$1,500 ONLY IN CASH REQUIRED for a first-class house in Mott Haven, ten minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge, containing 16 rooms; lot 50x100, with stable, &c.; the balance taken in yearly installments, same as rent; also two handsome cottages, 9 rooms each, for sale at a bargain. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, builder, 129th-st., East of 3d-av.

COUNTRY HOTEL AND SUMMER RESORT ON A LAKE—Steamers daily; Post-office, &c.; large house, 30 rooms; cottage, 10 rooms, store, dock, &c., all for $10,000. Everybody and their children going to the country. Owner now in the City.
RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 12 LOTS ON 4TH-AV., between 39th and 40th-sts., being the whole front on 4th-av.; 4 st. lots will be sold in whole or part.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$19,000.—FINE AND NEWLY-FURNISHED four-story basement brown-stone house, 17x55.100. Complete order, finely located, on Murray Hill. Immediate possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED CORNER house and lot on Madison-av., south of 42d-st..
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$8,000—IN SOUTH BERGEN, TWENTY minutes from the Jersey City ferry, an elegant double house, containing 13 rooms; lot 100x240. Inquire of C. SOLTAU, No. 21 Murray-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING FARMS.—Farms of all sizes, and country seats for sale; 3 to 500 acres; $1,500 to $30,000.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot on 33d-st., near 5th-av. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE AND new, to rent, in Litchfield County, Conn., six hours' ride from New-York; location beautiful, climate proverbially healthy, scenery unsurpassed, accommodation ample; terms moderate. Reference—A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 57 John-st.; CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—TO A SMALL family, a beautiful cottage house, one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot; three-quarters of an acre of land, carriage-house, garden, fruit and evergreen trees in variety; rent $1,000. Apply to LYON, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LET, WITH steam power, in Brooklyn, the large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., 50x150; will let the entire building, four floors, to parties wanting 60-horse power or more; or will let in floors or half-floors, to suit. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREEN, No. 13 Spruce-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE at Sing Sing, with about 12 acres of land, with horses, carriages, &c. Also, furnished house at South Oyster Bay, Long Island.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

LARGE STONE HOUSE AND SMALL farm to rent at Monroe, (50 miles out on Erie Railway,) Orange County, N. Y.; suited to keeping boarders or can be occupied by one or more private families; rent $800. Address T. B. BROOKS, Monroe, N. Y., or at International Hotel.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A PLEASANTly located dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I. Shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees on the place, which is retired, yet within five minutes' walk of depot. Will rent for six months at $175 per month. Apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF A very desirable house in Brooklyn, anticipating an absence from home, contemplates renting it to some unexceptionable private family, willing to board his own; no other boarders to be taken. Address HOME No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED COUNTRY seat on Staten Island from the 1st of April to the 1st of November; considered one of the most pleasant situations on the Island, a chance seldom offered. Inquire of F. RULLMAN, No. 63 East 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop full-sized brown-stone house, West [illegible]-st. $3,000. Also, furnished houses on 17h, 24th, 3[illegible]th, 34th and 35th-sts., and 2d-av.—$150 to $700 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-place, a suite of three offices complete, on second floor, in excellent order, with all the conveniences. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av., entrance of the Bible House.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA, FOR THE SEASON, A first-class dwelling, well furnished, desirably located on Broadway, with or without barn; can be rented for a private family only. Apply to J. D. BRIGGS, office No. 168 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone thoroughly furnished high-stoop English basement house on 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 5, third floor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 42D-ST., near 5th-av., for six months from either the first of April or May next. House and furniture first-class, and will be rented only to a small careful family at a fair rent. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SIX THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 344 West 32d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, EITHER together or separately, the three upper stories and the basement of house No. 63 Bleecker-st. Apply to B. H. TICKNOR, No. 823 Broadway, or Box No. 1,701 General Post-office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR CUYLER'S Church, a three-story brick house, with all modern improvements, near Fulton and Atlantic avenue cars, in a genteel neighborhood. Address J. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT KEYPORT, N. J.—Large house, with barn, carriage-house, 20 acres ground, garden, orchard, with pears, apples, peaches and small fruit; house partly furnished; also farm tools. Inquire at No. 214 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 49 WEST NINEteenth-st; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply to E. C. LORD, No. 189 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—CALL ON MONDAY AND SECURE desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished, from $65 to $400 per month; unfurnished $700 to $3,000 per annum. FREEMAN & EMERSON, 206 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS—A very fine brown-stone house and stable; lot 50x100; on 84th-st., west of 8th-av. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

THREE WELL-LIGHTED FLOORS, 70 x28 each, with from 3 to 8 horse-power to let. Apply on the premises, Nos. 17 and 19 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

OFFICE TO LET ON BROADWAY—A desirable room (on the west side, near Fulton-st.,) measuring 47x15 feet, suitable for one or more offices. Apply to New-York Roofing Co., No. 191 Broadway.

TO LEASE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—A DEsirable house in Varick-place. Will be let reasonably to a responsible tenant. Address R., Box No. 4,565 Post-office.

STEAM POWER STORES AND LOFTS to let, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, near Broadway. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 33d-st. Apply to T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE and a cottage to let, nine miles from Jersey City. Apply at No. 290 Greenwich-st,

FURNISHED HOUSES—FROM $2,500 TO $10,000 per annum, to let. Inquire of
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

46TH-STREET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, A few doors from 5th-av., to rent from May 1. Inquire of A. N. ELY, No. 637 4th-av.

49 MAIDEN LANE—PARTS OF THE LOFTS to let. Apply to JULIUS IVES & CO., Manufacturers of Ives' Patent Lamps, No. 18 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable and garden, from about the 15th of June to the 1st of October, either on the Northern Railroad, N. J., or the Morris and Essex Railroad or Hudson River, not more than two hours from the City; rent not to exceed $250 a month. Address M., Box No. 5,859 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—BETWEEN 8TH AND 50th sts. and 4th and 8th avs., by a small family, (no children) a small two or three-story high-stoop house, with all modern conveniences. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., G., Post-office Box No. 1,197.

WANTED—A SMALL MODERN HOUSE, IN A good location, by a small family; rent about $1,000 per annum, which will be paid promptly. Address Box No. 2,951 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL UNFURNished house, within 1½ hours' ride from the City, and on the line of a railroad. Address, stating lowest terms and particulars, M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A CENtral location, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; the property will be well taken care of. Address TENANT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A small cottage, with stable and garden attached, within an hour's ride of the City. Address, with full particulars, J. F. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A three-story house in a good location, up town. Address P., Box No. 4581, Post-office.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatments from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING March 12,
(Twenty-second Subscription Night,)
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD,)
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, PROPERTIES,
INCREASED CHORUS, ORCHESTRA,
MILITARY BAND, BALLET, &c.,
and a very complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIGNOR E. IRFRE,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR SARTI, SIG. BARILI, MME. REICHARDT,
MULLER, REICHARDT, VOELDEN.
The incidental Ballet by
MLLE. KRUGER and MLLE. VIDAL.
CONDUCTOR .... SIGNOR TORRIANI
On TUESDAY, March 13, EXTRA NIGHT and
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
Positively last night of
L'AFRICAINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
LAST NIGHT
OF
L'AFRICAINE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
of the extravagant original burlesque, entitled
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE!
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE!!
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE!!!
produced with
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY! CHARMING MUSIC!!
HARMONIOUS SONGS,
and a powerful cast, including
Mrs. JOHN WOOD .... as .... CINDERELLA
Mr. GEO. FAWCETT ROWE .. as .... CLORINDA
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
and which has achieved a
GENUINE AND COMPLETE SUCCESS,
but must shortly be withdrawn on account of previous arrangements, for the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.
It will be presented
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT FRIDAY,
previous to which, for the first time, the domestic drama, entitled
DOING FOR THE BEST.
DICK STUBBS .... Mr. GEO. FAWCETTE ROWE
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.
BENEFIT OF MISS KATE NEWTON,
"IRELAND AS IT WAS,"
and other entertainments.
In active preparation, in a style of magnificence, and with a cast of characters far surpassing any previous efforts at this theatre,
A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾; seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THURSDAY, March 15, at 8 o'clock,
BENEFIT OF MME. LARMET,
LES AMOURS MAUDITS,
Comedie drama in four acts, translated from the Russian Theatre, and adapted by F. Dugne.
LES ZUAVE DE PALESTRO.
Overture (new) by Signor Rabotti.
MME. ET MONS. PINCHON—VAUDEVILLE.
TICKET OFFICE, No. 678 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL.
CHARLES FRADEL'S
Grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services for this occasion:
MLLE. BOSISIO, } from the Academy of Music, by the
SIG. ARDAVANI, } kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
SIG. FOSSATI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. R. GOLDSBECK,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Mr. W. A. KING,
Mr. TH. THOMAS and HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Conductors.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, at Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth & Co.'s, Scharfenberg & Luis', Wm. A. Pond's music stores, and at Root & Anthony's.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Director and Manager .... G. L. Fox
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½,
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
By G. L. FOX, who appears as .... CLOWN
PANTALOON, C. K. FOX.
COLUMBINE, Mlle. HASHNETTE.
TWO OTHER PIECES.
W. H. WHALLEY, W. MARSDEN, L. MESTAYER.
The full Pantomime and Dramatic Troupe.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADNANCE.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO .... DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO .... BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SONDER .... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA .... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SONDER.
sails on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
Is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY for the above port from Pier 14 East River.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

FURNITURE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
OPEN DAILY, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES.
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
AN ALBINO BOY. A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
LIVING SERPENTS.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
IN THE
SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT LECTURE-ROOM,
A MAGNIFICENT SCRIPTURAL DRAMA,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7¼.
THE BIBLICAL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
מ ש ה
או
ישראל במצרים
MOSES OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT,
founded on Ingraham's sacred work, called
THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
THE GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight.
THE GRAND SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX,
CROSSING THE RED SEA,
DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH AND HIS HOSTS,
TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL,
are the
PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.
Messrs. H. F. Daly, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, M. N. Haviland, H. E. Jonnstone, G. E. Andrews, Anderson, Findlay, Stevens, Atkins, Bronson, Knight, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Cleaver, Keough, Emma Shell, Fenton, Thompson, Addie Le Brun, appear.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON .... Extemporaneous Singer.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten. 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON
BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 14,
MATINEE SATURDAY, March 17,
2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON,
LITTLE CLARENCE,
20 STAR PERFORMERS,
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
THE VAULTERS AND LEAPERS,
NEW ACTS,
NEW FACES,
NEW COMIC AFTERPIECE,
THE VAGARIES OF ST. CRISPIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Managers .... Messrs. J. W. Lingard and Robt. Butler.
Drama of the
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME
By the Dramatic Company.
THE WONDERFUL SEAGRIST AND [illegible].
New Ballets, Songs, and Dances, by the
GREAT BUTLER TROUPE.
CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS,
By the Dramatic Company.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
Mr. GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures: FIGURE, FRUIT, and FLOWER SUBJECTS. FREE EXHIBITION. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Will be sold at auction, MONDAY, March 12, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.
GEO. W. MORGAN'S
SELECT ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT,
At ODELL'S ORGAN FACTORY, No. 163 7th-av., on a new organ, built expressly for Dr. Grant, with new patent improvements. Mr. MORGAN will be assisted by Mrs. MARIE ABBOT, Soprano; Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Basso; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Conductor .... Mr. ABBOT.
Tickets $2; to be had at the music-stores, at Steinway & Son's, and at the door.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.

A CARD.
"BENEFIT OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR."—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the distinguished tragedian, will, immediately preceding the close of his present engagement, give a matinee at the Winter Garden on the 24th of March, P. M., for the benefit of the institution in 58th-st. for the support of the destitute children of the soldiers and sailors who have been killed in our recent struggle for the Union. The play will be one in which Mr. Booth has not appeared during the present season. As the proceeds will be devoted to aid the ladies of the institution in their efforts to increase their building that they may meet the incessant demands made upon them for the support of the orphans of the brave men who have fallen upon the battle-field and the ocean, they trust that the citizens of New-York will respond in a spirit evincing their sense of this national obligation.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Vice President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Seats may now be secured at the box office of the Winter Garden, or at Hall's music-store.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A FEW MONTHS' STUDY,
Another and the last explanation of A. A. FAVARGER'S peculiar system by which adults can speak French quicker and better than by going abroad, will be given at the New-York University, corner of Waverly and University places, on MONDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7¾ o'clock, and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 13, at 3 o'clock. Also, one in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., near Court-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited. After the explanation the last class of the season will be organized, to meet daily at such an hour as the members shall determine for themselves. Grade of prices: For first quarter of course (20 lessons) $30 each member; for second quarter, $25; for third, $20; for fourth, $18, &c. Address at University, or Box No. 4,524 New-York Post-office.
REFERENCES:
A. CRITTENDEN, President of the Faculty at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.
THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the *Independent.*
Prof. A. GUYOT, of Princeton, N. J.
GUILLAUME MERLE, Esq., No. 175 Court-st., Brooklyn.
GURDON BUCK, M. D., No. 121 East 10th-st., N. Y.
JOHN MILHAU, Esq., No. 45 Lafayette-place, N. Y.
Hon. WALTER S. GURNEE, 33 West 20th-st., N. Y.
PIERRE HUMBERT, Esq., No. 21 East 16th-st., N.Y.
S. KELLER, Esq., No. 207 State-st., Brooklyn.
Rev. Mr. TH. MONOD, No. 37 rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, Paris.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
H. M. PIERCE. President

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PRIVATE TUTOR, referring to many present and former patrons among families of the highest standing, has one or two desirable hours for pupils in the classics, mathematics, and all English branches. Address TUTOR, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY (TEACHER) WISHES to give some German and French lessons in exchange for board; best references; American family is preferred. Call for four days more at No. 1 West Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY WHO understands French thoroughly to give lessons three times a week. Address M. S. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST.
A NEW REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.
It contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, both old and new, and is one of the best books for revival meetings that has yet been issued. Among the new and beautiful tunes we would mention the following: "Oh, you must be a lover of the Lord;" as sung by the soldiers in the army, and has been the means of the conversion of thousands of souls. "Mariner's Hymn;" "Let Go the Anchor;" "Lion of Judah;" "Shall we meet you all there?" "Sinner, come, will you go?" "Jesus died for you;" "Oh! let not your hearts be troubled," &c. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample sheets, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per hundred, mailed.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Publisher.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of March, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
One panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of their Board, to consider the propriety or expediency of making the City Hall Park an open, paved plaza, and affording additional carriage-way in the surrounding streets, by removing the present sidewalks of the Park. All persons interested are requested to attend without further notice.
W. L. ELY,
L. R. RYERS, } Committee.
W. H. GEDNEY.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. All parties interested in the widening of Ann-st. are requested to attend.
GEO. H. MACKAY,
CHAS. KOSTER, } Committee.
CLEMENT WATTS,

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Communications addressed to the management with signatures and address attached, as a guarantee of good faith, will be promptly acknowledged and attended to. Anonymous letters are not read.
MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in his great role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's Play of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU,
presented with its unequaled splendor of
SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.
Messrs. Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss B. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
EDWIN BOOTH as
RUY BLAS.
PRINCESS, MISS IDA VERNON,
AND
EDWIN BOOTH as PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
KATHERINE .... Mrs. WM. WINTER
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
SPECIAL—Mr. Stuart has pleasure in setting aside the performances of
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th,
for the
BENEFIT
of
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,
who will appear as
THE WIDOW GREEN,
in Sheridan Knowles' Comedy of
THE LOVE CHASE.
MISS LUCIE KEELER,
who has volunteered for the occasion, will make her first appearance in New-York as
CONSTANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½ .... Begins at 8.
MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MISS FANNY MORANT.
First time this season, with beautiful scenery and stage furniture, Blackstone's famous comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
With the following very strong distribution:
Mr. Lynx .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx .... Mrs. Jennings
Mr. Coddle .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle .... Mrs. Vernon
Mr. Younghusband .... Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Mrs. Younghusband .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mr. Dove .... Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove .... Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal .... Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal .... Mrs. John Sefton
Concluding with the favorite afterpiece of the
EATON BOY,
In which Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Sefton and Holston, Miss Ione Burke and Mrs. John Sefton will perform.
TUESDAY—THE RENT DAY and a favorite afterpiece.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. CHAS. FISHER.
First time this season, Planche's celebrated comedy, THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, with fine scenery, appropriate costumes and great cast.
THURSDAY—(8th time) SOCIETY.
In preparation, SERIOUS FAMILY and LAUGHING HYENA.
FRIDAY—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
SATURDAY—THE UNEQUAL MATCH.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, MARCH 12,
BENEFIT
OF
Miss FANNY MORANT.
First time this season, Buckstone's sterling comedy,
MARRIED LIFE,
with BEAUTIFUL SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS, and an UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST.
Concluding with (second time here) the
EATON BOY.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES FISHER.
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON
Planche's celebrated comedy, the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE
will be presented with picturesque scenery and costumes, and most excellent distribution.
Box book now open.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Miss LUCY RUSHTON
On MONDAY MARCH 12, AND DURING THE WEEK,
the performance will commence with the musical comedy of
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
after which the vaudeville, in two acts, of
THE APPOINTMENT.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer .... Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager .... Mr. J. Schonberg
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new SPECTULAR MUSICAL BURLESQUE, with startling MECHANICAL AND SCENIC EFFECTS, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED, in which
MISS LUCY RUSHTON WILL APPEAR.

DODWORTH HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16th,
The first of the series of grand POPULAR CONCERTS will be given as above, under the direction of Mr. J. S. THOMSON, assisted by MLLE. MATILDA TOEDT, Violinist, (the distinguished pupil of Mr. Henri Appy,) Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, Soprano, Mr. GEO. S. WEEKS, Tenor, Mr. FRANK GILDER, Pianist, Mr. Z. S. SAMPSON, Pianist,
And a select Chorus of Singers.
Baker's "STORM KING" will be given—first time in New York.
Tickets 50 Cents, which, with Programmes containing all the words of the Cantata, can be had at all the principal Music Stores.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LES MISERABLES.
Cruelty to Johnny. Power of Music.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko. THE MONKEY.
La Sonnambula. The Hanlon Brothers.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Messrs. Reed, Seymour, Emmet, Prendergast, Hogan, Morrison, Savori, Fowler, Garatagua, Clarenton, Greer.
LITTLE MAC, NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle 30 cts. Commence at 7¾.

GYMNASIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, FENCING, ARCHERY, SKATING and CROQUET ROOMS open during the season daily from 6 A. M. till 9½ P. M. For Ladies, Misses and Masters, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS exclusively. Apply for circular, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Choice reserved seats in Parquette and Balcony, also for all the theatres, for sale at the book-stand, reading-room, 5th-av. Hotel. Opera-glasses to hire.

TO AMATEURS.—FOR SALE A COMPLETE parlor theatre, with four sets of scenes and drop curtain, practical doors and windows; scenery painted by Signor H. W. Calyo, of the Academy of Music; footlights and gas-works; all can be put up in 20 minutes, without touching either walls or ceilings. To be seen at PAUL BECKER'S, No. 820 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART.
A Painting by MINER K. KELLOGG, Esq.,
entitled
THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS, "AFTER THE BATH,"
will be exposed
to public view
On MONDAY, March 12,
At the new Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—THE BUTCHERS of the City of New-York are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Butchers' Hyde and Melting Association, corner of 5th-st. and 1st-av., on MONDAY, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.

DANCING.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th st., near Broadway. Lessons for children, ladies and gentlemen every day. Redowa deux temps; six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE MAIL OF 28TH FEBRUARY from Baltimore, an envelope addressed to the undersigned, containing $455 Erie Third Mortgage Coupons, due 1st March, 1866, on which payment has been stopped. There are thirteen coupons of $35 each. Nos. 220, 568, 899, 1270, 1688, 1801, 2108, 2139, 2248, 2249, 2432, 3683, 5783. A suitable reward will be paid for their delivery at our office, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

$25 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the immediate return of the two OVERCOAT and gold-headed CANE, or either one of them, taken from No. 307 East 8th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 9th inst.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

The Locomotive of a Freight Train Explodes and Kills the Fireman—The Engineer Severely Injured.

About 9 o'clock on Friday evening, as the New-Haven freight train, on the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad, was standing at the railroad bridge crossing Harlem River at Fourth-avenue, the locomotive exploded, killing the fireman, named JAMES MAGUIRE, and severely scalding the engineer, DANIEL S. OLDS. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, when the following evidence was elicited:

STATEMENT OF MARCUS M. ROUNDS.

I reside at New-Haven, Conn.; I am superintendent of motive power of the New-Haven Railroad; I have charge of all the rolling stock on the road; I did not witness the explosion; the engine was put on the road, I think, in 1858; she was built at the Taunton Locomotive Works, Taunton, Mass.; the engine was a competition with another engine of the same size, built by other parties; we had reason to believe that the boiler was made of good material, and the workmanship was also good; we supposed so not only from the competition into which she was about to enter, but also from the thickness and general appearance of the boiler; I think the boiler was considered by men who had run the engine as a stronger one than ordinary boilers; I should have considered the boiler safe myself to run at a pressure of 150 lbs; from the general appearance of the boiler I should have considered her perfectly safe when she left New Haven on her last trip; it depends very much on the labor that the boiler has to perform in regard to the time of use; you cannot make any general rule for the time of using a boiler; this boiler had been in use about seven years and has been in almost constant use; this boiler has run about 170,000 miles; we have boilers that have run over 400,000 miles; that is the estimate; a boiler might carry about 160 or 170 pounds of steam at one time without any perceptible strain or injury, and after that might explode from a less pressure; I have been busy clearing the track this morning and have not been able to examine the exploded boiler; I hire the engineers; the engineer has been in my employ, at times, somewhere from three or four years; I don't know personally that he has a certificate of an engineer; I don't hire any man on a certificate; I would not; I make inquiries about him from practical men; I put him on the road with practical men; if he is capable we hire him; we have practical men and they must show it; no man can run an engine from mere book knowledge; the engineer was no stranger; everything was satisfactory about him.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL S. OLDS, THE ENGINEER.

I reside at Jamaica, L. I., and am engineer on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; I was engineer on the exploded engine; it is Engine No. 29; I left New-York at 8:20 o'clock and got at the Harlem Bridge between 8:45 and 8:50 o'clock last night; I had a freight train, and stopped at the bridge; I had stopped about two minutes when the explosion occurred; I had got down off the engine to clean the ash-pan when it occurred; I had on one hundred and ten pounds of steam in the steam guage; I had three solid guages of water, which is supposed to be full; the fireman was on the engine at the time, and had just handed me the lamp; after the explosion the fireman lay on the tender; the first thing I knew I found myself about fifteen feet from the engine; I got up and looked for the fireman; the boiler was supposed to be in good condition; I have no idea of the cause of the explosion; my hand and face are injured; I was not carrying as much steam as usual; the engine ought to be able to carry from 130 to 150 pounds of steam; I have had that amount on it; I have been an engineer about two years and a half; I served an apprenticeship; I have an engineer's certificate; the engine was entirely still when it exploded; it had been still for three or four minutes; the boiler was more than two-thirds full of water; I cannot say if an explosion can take place with too much water in the boiler; it can take place from there being no water in the boiler, and pumping cold water in it; I had no idea that the engine was in danger; I have had charge of the engine since November; this engine had not been laid aside; the boiler is, I think, not older than seven years; there are older boilers on the road; I had twenty-eight cars of freight; it is considered a small train for an engine of that size; it is my usual stopping place; I had run this engine a little over two years; I have not heard that a part of the boiler was suspected of being weak; I would not run it if I thought it was weak; I have examined it myself several times.

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBINSON.

I have made an external examination of the body of deceased; I found the face much disfigured and it and the hands imbedded in coal dust; there was a fracture of the right thigh above the knees and also a fracture of the left leg at the lower thigh; presume that there are also internal injuries; these injuries were the cause of death.

Very little evidence was offered, and the case was submitted to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That JAMES MAGUIRE, the deceased, came to his death by injuries resulting from the explosion of the boiler of locomotive No. 29, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Harlem Bridge, on the evening of the 9th inst., and from the evidence we do not censure the engineer of said locomotive, but we do censure the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for not employing practical and scientific engineers, as, from the evidence of the Superintendent of Motive Power, they do not employ engineers on certificates of capability."

The deceased was 28 years of age and a native of the United States.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Vosburgh Monument—Battalion and Wing Drills—Changes and Resignations in the National Guard—Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our usual budget of National Guard gossip, for the information of those interested in the movements of the militia:

DRILLS.

The right and left wings of the Seventh Regiment were drilled on Monday and Tuesday evenings. In both instances the attendance was so good as to enable the battalions to be divided into platoons, acting as companies. The right wing was creditably manœuvred by Lieut.-Col. GEO. T. HAWS, and the drill was in every way a very fine one, manifesting a degree of discipline that appeared remarkable in a militia organization. We may mention that the perfection manifested by the rank and file in the rudiments, and their strict attention to the minutiæ of every movement, spoke well for the company and squad drills, and evinced the fact that a Sergeant's position in the Seventh is no sinecure. In the movement on Monday nearly every important battalion drill was executed, and in a surprisingly correct style, even for the famous Seventh. After the drill had closed, the command was exercised by Col. CLARK in the loading and firing, the pieces being capped. The left wing, under Major JOSEPH YOUNG, made a still better appearance than the right wing, having nearly 150 files under arms. The drill was a good one, being very similar to that of the evening previous. Both wings appeared in their fatigue uniform, and the commands had a familiar look in consequence. As we understand that there will be more drills of the Seventh during the present month, we trust that the representative of the TIMES will have less difficulty in obtaining entrance than on the previous occasions.

The Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment assembled on the 2d inst. at the State Arsenal in Brooklyn, for battalion drill. Owing to some misunderstanding only eight companies of six files front. Despite the paucity of the attendance the drill was a remarkably fine one, being nearly all by inversion. The firings were very good, though a greater degree of promptness in giving the command, "fire," would have contributed toward the success of the movement. It seems that the general guides of our City regiments consider their positions and duties to be merely ornamental. We would suggest to those gentlemen who carry the guidon that they occupy very important positions, and a careful study of CASEY'S *Tactics* will prove this fact to them. Several times during the drill of the Thirteenth we were pained by the negligence or ignorance of the general guides.

The Third Regiment of Veterans will drill by wing, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, as follows: Right wing, Companies A, F, D and C, on Wednesday, the 14th inst.; left wing, Companies B, E, G and H, on Friday, the 16th inst. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies are notified that they must order no parade of their commands without a special order from the Colonel, as the State does not permit the uniform to be used, unless it is for instructions and improvement.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue, on Friday evening, for battalion drill. Col. FARRAR gave the command an hour's good and serviceable drill, manœuvring the battalion with excellent judgment and effect. Since the new Colonel of the Thirty-seventh took command everything seems to go on swimmingly, and the regiment is fast regaining their old time reputation and efficiency. We hope that Col. FARRAR will long remain in command of this fine and promising regiment.

Col. MAIDHOFF seems determined to give his regiment a good deal of exercise during his brief absence in Europe, having issued the following order: "The commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will parade (in fatigue dress, without side arms) on the evenings of the 15th and 29th insts., at 8 o'clock, at the drill-room of the Twenty-second Regiment, for practice in brigade evolutions. Line will be formed at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Armory of the Eleventh Regiment. The several companies of this regiment will assemble (in fatigue dress) by division, for skeleton battalion drill, at the Regimental Armory, at 8 o'clock, as follows: First Division, Companies C and G, on Friday, the 9th inst.; Second Division, Companies K and H, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.; Third Division, Companies I and E, Monday, the 19th inst.; Fourth Division, A and B, Wednesday, the 21st inst.; Fifth Division, D and F, Friday, the 23d inst."

The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment had a battalion drill at their Armory on Friday evening. The attendance was fair, as was the drill. We were pleased with the manœuvres and the manner of executing them by the command.

A battalion drill of the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of the Second Brigade, was held on Wednesday evening, at the State Arsenal. Colonel BURGER, commanding the brigade, conducted the drill, Col. WM. G. WARD, Twelfth Regiment, and Col. F. A. CONKLING, Eighty-fourth Regiment, acting as field officers. The command was well handled by Col. BURGER.

THE VOSBURGH MONUMENT.

Ever since the first organization of the Seventy-first Regiment no man has been held in such universal esteem as the late Col. ABRAM S. VOSBURGH, and since his death, at Washington, in 1861, the memory of their beloved colonel has always remained green and fresh in the hearts of those who knew and appreciated him. No officer has ever held the same position in the estimation of the members of the Seventy-first as did Col. VOSBURGH, and we question if any commanding officer of that regiment will ever be so revered and esteemed as was the genial-hearted man whose name heads this paragraph. Moved by an earnest desire to perpetuate the memory and associations which surround the name of VOSBURGH, the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment determined some time ago to raise a monument to their late lamented Colonel. With this end in view, the sum of $5,000 was subscribed, and a Committee appointed to arrange the necessary details, consisting of Lieut.-Col. W. J. COLES, Paymaster P. R. WILKINS, Ex-Quartermaster G. W. ROSEVELT, Capt. S. A. BUNCE, and Capt. UNDERHILL. The contract for this beautiful work of art was awarded to Messrs. WM. S. SEE & Co., and the necessary work was performed at their marble-works, corner of Hudson and Thirteenth streets, by competent workmen, under the immediate supervision of Mr. PIATTI, a skillful sculptor. The monument is now completed, and will remain for a short time at the works for exhibition, preparatory to its removal to Greenwood. It consists of a Corinthian column, broken at the summit. At the top of the shaft stands an eagle with outspread wings, grasping in its talons the American colors, in the folds of which are wrapped a sword, belt and sash. On the front of the obelisk a wreath of laurel encircles an excellent portrait of Col. VOSBURGH, while on either side are engraved the State and National coats of arms. Upon the front tablet of the base is inscribed the following:

COL. ABRAM VOSBURGH.
Died in the service of his country,

On the reverse appears:

Born at Kinderhook, Sept. 20, 1825.
Died in the City of Washington, D. C., May 20, 1861.
Aged 35 years and 8 months.

On the right is engraved the words: "Erected by the members of the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard, State of New-York;" and on the left, "Pro Patria." The monument will be placed over the remains of the gallant deceased in Greenwood Cemetery, with appropriate ceremonies, as soon as the weather will permit.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 10, 1866:

Eighth Division—Ralph H. Plumb, Aide-de-Camp, March 3, 1866, *vice* J. U. Wayland, resigned.

Seventh Brigade—Constant White, Paymaster, March 6, 1866, *vice* William C. Brewster, term expired.

Twentieth Brigade—Jacob H. Lansing, Brigadier-General, March 3, 1866, *vice* R. B. Van Valkenburgh, resigned. Benjamin Bennett, Inspector, with rank of Major, March 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Jacob Eller, Captain, March 8, 1866, *vice* J. Hillenbrand, promoted. John Kimmel, First Lieutenant, March 8, 1866, *vice* J. Eller, promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—John P. Drufee, Adjutant, March 3, 1866, *vice* A. R. Graham, resigned; Wm. S. Carr, Major, March 3, 1866, *vice* Buck, resigned; Edward Phillips, Jr., First Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* J. W. Kittleman, resigned; Syelius M. Swift, Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* E. Phillips, Jr., promoted; John Penberthy, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* Gaffney, transferred to Ninth Regiment; George T. Lorigon, Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* J. Penberthy, promoted; John R. Coats, Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* El. Myers, absent from district; John Penberthy, Captain, March 2, 1866, *vice* Cohen, resigned; George T. Lorigon, First Lieutenant, March 6, 1866, *vice* Penberthy, promoted; Charles H. Moore, Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* Lorigon, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—John Raper, First Lieutenant, March 5, 1866, *vice* W. C. Barwis, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—William Seebach, Captain, March 6, 1866, *vice* Berendes, resigned; Adam Werner, Second Lieutenant, March 6, 1866, *vice* Wilken, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Henry W. Copcutt, First Lieutenant, March 7, 1866, *vice* J. H. Contrell, resigned; Robert Donald, Second Lieutenant, March 7, 1866, *vice* H. F. Tinsdale, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Thomas O'Malley, Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1866, *vice* John Wickham, resigned.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—George D. Waring, Adjutant, March 5, 1866, original vacancy; John S. Lockwood, Quartermaster, March 5, 1866, original vacancy; William Whitney, Engineer, March 5, 1866, original vacancy; R. H. Pascall, First Lieutenant, March 5, 1866, *vice* Blacke, declined; George M. Dusenbury, Captain, March 5, 1866, *vice* Farrar, promoted; H. W. Murphy, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Pascall, promoted; Alexander D. Shaw, First Lieutenant, March 5, 1866, *vice* Dusenbury, promoted; Charles S. Glover, Second Lieutenant, March 5, 1866, *vice* A. D. Shaw, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Sebastian Zuschlag, First Lieutenant, March 6, 1866, *vice* Joseph Demmer, resigned; John G. Schlaefer, Second Lieutenant, March 6, 1866, *vice* S. Zuschlag, promoted.

Fifty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Spencer O. Hatfield, Captain, March 5, 1866, *vice* G. W. Bradford, cashiered; Arthur Barry, First Lieutenant, March 5, 1866, *vice* S. O. Hatfield, promoted.

Seventy-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—George Rogers, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* Morrison, promoted; James Pierson, Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, *vice* Stewart, promoted.

Eighty-Second Regiment of Infantry.—William H. Van Benscoten, First Lieutenant, March 1, 1866, *vice* Ira Farley, promoted; John J. Hungerford, Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1866, *vice* Van Benscoten, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 10, 1866:

March 6, Eighth Division, H. U. WAYLAND, Aide-de-Camp, declined.

March 6, Third Cavalry, MICHAEL KEMZEMANN, Second Lieutenant, ill health.

March 6, Third Infantry, WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Adjutant, declined.

March 6, Fifth Infantry, PETER LEICHT, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 6, Eighth Infantry, JOHN W. KETTLEMAN, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 6, Nineteenth Infantry, ISAAC JENKINSON, Captain, absence from district.

March 6, Twenty-ninth Infantry, JOHN H. PRESTON, Captain, declined.

March 6, Fortieth Infantry, W. H. YOUNG, Second Lieutenant, absent from district.

March 6, Fifty-second Infantry, JOHN BRUNS, Captain, declined.

March 6, Fifty-fifth Infantry, JOHN GUTH, Captain, disability.

March 6, Fifty-eighth Infantry, A. GALLATIN SMITH, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 6, Fifty-seventh Infantry, WILLIAM BLANODT, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 6, Fifty-seventh Infantry, JOHN D. WANNEMAKER, Captain, declined.

ELECTIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

In a recent order issued from the Twenty-third Regiment Headquarters we find the following:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. BROOKLYN, March 5, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.— * * * * * * *

The following men having been expelled by vote of their Companies, the expulsions are hereby approved: M. S. Coons, Co. D; N. M. Whipple, Co. D; W. W. Walsh, Co. D; M. T. Drummond, Co. D; H. C. Rhodes, Co. D; G. P. Walsh, Co. D, for non-payment of fines and dues, and non-attendance at drills or parades. By order of

C. E. PRATT,
Colonel Commanding Twenty-third Regiment.

C. H. HUNTER, Acting Adjutant.

An election for officers was held on the 3d inst., in Company F, Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves, at which the following gentlemen were chosen: A. W. MAXWELL, as First Lieutenant, and ALEXANDER MERRITT Second Lieutenant of that Company. P. LLOYD ROBERTS has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company B.

On Monday evening, Major HILLENBRAND, of the Fifth Regiment, presided at elections for officers in Companies A and D. H. M. BURMASTER was elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, *vice* WANKEN, resigned. Second Lieutenant AUGUST MICHAEL was promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, *vice* JOST, resigned. FRITZ HORMAN, color-bearer, was elected Second Lieutenant of Company D, *vice* Lieut. MICHAEL, promoted.

Mr. HERMAN ROCKE has been elected and appointed Quartermaster of the Eleventh Regiment.

In the Forty-seventh Regiment, HENRY IRWIN, formerly Captain of Company F, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company E. The company is under the command of Capt. KENYON.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Company K, of the Fifth Regiment, gave their annual invitation ball on the evening of the 7th inst., at Harmonic Garden, in Essex-street. Owing to the exertions of the Committees, the affair was a complete success. Col. BRUGER, Lieut.-Col. MAYER and other leading officers of the regiment were present. The officers in Company K are JOHN ERTZ, Jr., Captain; H. SCHURCH, First Lieutenant; C. GOELLTZER, Second Lieutenant, and M. FISCHER, Orderly Sergeant.

Company E, Fifth-regiment, will give their annual grand military and civic invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms during the week. It promises to be a great affair. On the 13th, Company H will also give an invitation ball at the Germania Rooms.

The Otto Troop, who do special duty as an escort to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, gave their annual ball at the Germania Rooms on the 6th inst. The affair was a very pleasant and enjoyable one, Capt. Otto and his associate officers and committees succeeding admirably in making every one comfortable.

For some time past the members of the Twenty-second Regiment labored under great disadvantages, owing to the inadequate number of arms issued to the command. With nearly a thousand names on their rolls, the men have had scarcely six hundred rifles for use on parade and drill. We are glad to learn that steps have been taken by the State authorities to issue to the Twenty-second an additional five hundred rifles of the same pattern and make as those already in use—the short Sappers and Miners' Enfield rifle—that number having been purchased from the General Government. With this new issue the efficiency of the Twenty-second will be greatly increased and perfected.

The members of Company E, First Cavalry N. G., held a meeting last week, at the Fifteenth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of adopting measures requisite to their successful formation. They number at present about forty members, all of whom furnish their own horses. In a short while it is confidently expected by Capt. J. P. DEVETT, that they will muster eighty men, and prove a valuable accession to the First Regiment of Cavalry.

The Twenty-third Regiment (Brooklyn) gave their last band and promenade concert for the present season last evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A detail of six files from each company was present, and at 9:30 o'clock the battalion line was formed, and the customary formalities of a dress parade gone through with. By that time the spacious auditorium was thronged with a goodly assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who promenaded and listened to the choice selections of operatic music afforded by the band. After the concert was over the floor was thrown open for an hour to those wishing to enjoy some delicious dance music.

A veteran member of Col. BENDIX's Zouave Regiment writes us a pleasant note correcting our enumeration. We wish to state, in reply, that we are well aware that the fine regiment commanded by Col. JOHN E. BENDIX is the Third. An unaccountable slip of memory made us last week write it the Fourth.

Company C, of the Seventy-first Regiment, intend forming an organization, to be composed of its active and retired members, for social and mutual enjoyment, and to promote the interests and progress of the company as a military organization. The initiatory meeting of the old and new members was called on the evening of Friday, the 2d inst., and it was well attended. An adjourned meeting was also held last Friday evening at the company armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, and steps taken to perfect the proposed organization. It is pleasant to observe movements like these among our citizen soldiers, and Capt. BUNCE has every reason to be proud of his command.

Col. BENDIX, of the Third Veterans, will muster in his tenth company to-morrow evening, the ninth having already been mustered, and the company rolls forwarded to Albany. It having been reported at regimental headquarters that the men have been seen around the streets and standing on the corners in their uniforms, long after the parade was dismissed, Col. BENDIX has issued orders for the discontinuance of such practices, as they will tend to bring the command into disrepute.

A complimentary promenade concert will be given to Prof. C. S. GRAFULLA, by the members of the Seventh Regiment, next Saturday evening, the 17th inst. Tickets can be had from the first sergeants.

The next promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment has been postponed until the 24th. Promenade music from 8 to 9 P. M. Dancing will commence at nine and continue until 11 P. M. This is a new feature for the Twenty-second, though common enough in Brooklyn.

Gigantic Robbery of United States Bonds and Securities—Value, $1,500,000.

Yesterday Wall-street was thrown into a state of intense excitement on the circulation of the news that a heavy robbery of bonds and securities had been done at the office of Mr. RUFUS LORD, a private capitalist and extensive real estate owner, at No. 38 Exchange-place. As the story is told, it appears that Mr. LORD kept in his safe in the office, from time to time, documents representing very large sums of money. These were usually placed in two tin boxes. These boxes have been stolen, with their contents, representing, it is said, the large sum of $1,500,000.

To account for the extraordinary negligence apparent in this affair, it is said that Mr. LORD is a very old gentleman, and possibly from long habit so wedded to business that he clings to it at a time of life when his mind needs the repose it has surely earned after sixty years of business toil; that he has been known several times to leave his safe unlocked when going home; that on one occasion recently he did so, when it was carefully locked by the janitor, who returned him the key on the following morning, when he (Mr. LORD) found all was right; that on another occasion the janitor found the safe key in the wash-hand basin. With these evidences of the weakening memory of the old gentleman, and a knowledge of the values constantly in his possession, it can be readily understood how great the temptation must have been to some who may have learned his habits, or how easily the affair could have been managed by experts, after the first hint of the mental weakness of the millionaire.

FIRE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—About 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Perambulating Daguerrean Gallery, on the corner of Sixty-third-street and Second-avenue, and owned by FREDERICK JEAN. Loss $1,500; not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A SHORT STUDY.—Another, and the last explanation of A. A. Favarger's peculiar system, by which adults can speak French quicker and better than by going abroad, will be given at the New-York University, corner of Waverley and University places, on Monday evening, March 12, at 7¾ o'clock, and on Tuesday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock. Also, once in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., near Court-st., on Wednesday evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited. See "Instruction."

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 10—*In steamship Nouveau Monde, for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. L. Morgan, Miss Louise Morgan, Miss Helen Morgan, New-York; Arthur Dupont, French Legation at Washington; F. T. Washburne, Miss S. E. Washburne, Boston; Jonathan Sidway, F. Sidway, C. H. Tracy, Buffalo; Mr. Bourcicault, France; Henry Maillard, New-York; Theo. Papin, St. Louis; Robert Feinberg, Mrs. Feinberg, 2 children and nurse, P. Dasse, Mrs. Dasse, New-York; John Goforth, Philadelphia; Dian de Kernec, Mme. Leone Gallot Le Comte, T. V. St. Marc, Boston; Chas. Fournier, France; Jacob Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, A. Francs, J. R. Kunze, San Francisco; Jules Bietter and child, Mr. Doraeux, New-York; Capt. Daleng, Adolph Le Francois, Francis Grunewane, Alex. Le Noire, Jules Hvnnant, Augustus Uhls, S. Rovel, Jule Lods de Monpelier.

MARCH 10—*In steamship Alabama, for Liverpool*—D. H. Barber of New-York; J. W. Calvin, H. Phillip, D. Schiuttino, Panama; Mr. Nicolits, Mr. Dierman, Mathew Tulley, D. Caulkins, W. W. Lord, Mr. Goodison and wife, Jno. B. Roche, Hugh Goodwin, Duncan McDonald, L. Arditi, D. Geregan, Mrs. McPorch and 3 children, Mr. Winkel and wife; Miss Barnett, Wm. McPherson, John W. Manson, Charles Debuyst, Henry Gregory, Thomas Randal, Manuel G. Vivas, Panama; Dr. John S. Seaton, Mrs. Jas. A. Vail, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Lieut.-Commander A. Pendergrast, Wm. Skiddy, Jr., E. F. Morgan, Wm. Pollard, U. S. N., S. Merriam, A. B. Maloney and wife, Capt. Herriman and four Mates, Robert McAuley, J. Treist, A. Stevenson, Hiram Crowell and lady, Geo. Chalmers, Mrs. Mary Smith, E. B. Cotter, Col. Avery, D. B. Lyman, W. Bird, Prof. Marcy, Selim Woodworth, Charles Boyden, Peter Lyle, Clarence B. Hayward, J. M. Banks, A. L. Franklin and wife, Mrs. Mary J. Gill and child and infant, J. S. Hawley, R. Duncan, wife and family; M. W. Sanborn, J. A. Pettingill, H. Stribley and wife, Mrs. E. Symmons, Miss Maggie H. Young, Samuel Aughe, David McNaughten, Henry Christie, Mrs. Nancy Linn and children, W. Peirce and son, Mrs. Peirce, John Wightman and daughter, James T. Steele, John James, R. B. Devlin, Joseph Jarvis, Asa Thompson, J. R. Ferris, Thomas Henderson, Simon C. Elliott, J. Vincent Taylor, J. J. Winant, E. E. Smith, Geo. S. Hueston, A. Chambers, Charles Goodman, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Treadway, J. C. Templin, J. T. Woods, Noah Batchelor, Benson Batchelor, Terence Brady, Geo. S. Rase, J. B. Nicholson, Louis Pohn, and the following officers with detachment of troops: Col. Blake, Dr. Edgar and wife, Col. Sumner and wife, Capt. Perry, Lt. Hale, Lt. Keeny.

In steamer San Salvador, for Savannah—J. H. Hall, Miss E. C. Hall, Miss M. J. Hall, Miss Lord, Miss Lucy Brown, Miss Kate Hall, Miss Appleton, Mrs. H. Hubbard and child, S. Mitchell, E. Mailsfelder, J. Bubishak, Geo. H. Lawrence and wife, T. Talbot, wife, 2 children and nurse; E. S. Lambertson, J. N. McKennon, W. J. Wraly, E. J. Moore, C. E. Milnor, H. C. Wayne, Mr. Goulter and wife; James Parker, Mrs. N. W. Hubbard and two children, C. M. Brown, D. P. Bosworth, Jr., Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Mr. McCormick, L. Stickney, J. B. Sullivan, Mr. J. Weeks, G. B. Melerdy, A. R. Day and sister, L. Lippman, J. H. and C. E. Jennings, C. Gray, E. Harris, J. R. Kent and friend, W. H. Tallmade, D. H. Vaughn, J. and S. Mulane, A. Patzold, A. Ander, W. Merrill and wife, G. W. Peck and sister, L. Henry, wife and child; D. T. Allen, D. B. Cook, H. Van Syckle, Mr. Lewis, G. H. Morgan and son; H. Enders and Brother, J. B. Stripling, C. M. Lamprey, E. W. Share, Dr. Fullerstock, Mrs. M. White, child and servant; W. Swift, L. Holmans, J. Roeder, J. Acker, C. Mintzel, A. Dorsey, Mrs. Wilson, E. Everett, G. Bolton, and 23 in steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for Charleston—Miss Leary, Miss E. H. Brown, Miss Pringle, Miss White and maid, Miss Kennedy, Miss Hazzard, Miss Hart, Miss A. Brown, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Gadzden and sister, Mrs. Forsyth, and maid, Hon. John VanBuren, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, Mr. Foster, Mr. T. A Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Mr. Geo. G. Munger, Mr. W. C. Browning ang wife, Mr. Horton and wife, Mr. Rossing, Mr. H. Wesendonck, Mr. J. E. P. Lazarus, Mr. J. Spring, Mr. H. Spender, Mr. J. C. Gray, Jr., Miss Gomez, Miss Rosalie and Mr. N. Hart, Mr. Menke, Miss Jane E. Moore, Mrs. John Betts, Mrs. E. Cram, Mr. A. M. Hunt, Mrs. S. Watts, Mr. J. R. Coffin, Mr. J. H. Green, Capt. Hunt and wife, Mr. McKinney, and thirteen steerage passengers.

In steamship Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans—Jacob Baldwin, Jno. Bradley, C. P. Eaton, John Kemp, Mrs. H. Kattenhorn, A. Richards, Thos. Sewell, Wm. Leech, Oliver White, C. A. Morse, R. J. Janeau, Rev. L. Eneau, Bishop Martin, A. W. Weir, Martin Azaire, Mrs. M. S. Beilur, Miss Jane V. H. Scranton, Richard Greener, Wm. Desendorf, C. H. Chase and lady, Miss Annie R. Storer, Miss Mary Gernon, A. W. Berefedict and wife, R. G. Jones and lady, James L. Purdy, O. M. Edgerley, Piere Hubert and lady, John Luck, F. L. Uter, David Appenhein.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 10—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Herman Meyer, lady and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodwin, A. Henry, Miss Henry, Miss F. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ryle and 3 children, J. P. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Max Bortherd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Souter and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Souter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kruse and son, J. T. Stratton, W. Cleary, P. Barlow, John Muller, Theo. Muller, Carl Muller, and 811 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 6 02 | Moon rises... 2 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 04 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Louisiana, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Zodiac, Childs, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Virginia, Daniels, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Vera Cruz, Murray, Vera Cruz and Havana, C. A. Whitney; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary.

Steamers Glaucus, Grace, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Alexandria, Hattrick, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Molocka, Nichols, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Christopher Hall, Addy, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Barks Union, Ulmer, Nassau, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Progress, (Norw.,) Alsen, Copenhagen, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lota, (Br.,) Barber, Shanghai, E. R. Goodridge & Co.; Persia, Holm, Cronstadt, W. R. Ropes & Co.; M. C. Dyer, Simmons, Philadelphia, Peck & Church; R. Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Haydn, (Lubeck,) Steffan, Pernambuco, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Primo, (Ital.,) De Barbarie, Belfast, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Avola, Hebater, Savannah, Brett, Son & Co.; Quickstep, (Br.,) Foster, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining; Hyack, (Br.,) Robinson, Buenos Ayres, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Libertad, Bowdion, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent.

Brigs Albert Adams, Ayres, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Hannah Lizzie, (Br.,) Caffrey, Vera Cruz, B. F. Small & Co.; Jeremiah, Ford, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; B. Delano, Coleman, New-Orleans, Kettridge & Proctor; Gazelle Meshod, (Br.,) Dassoy, Gibraltar, A. P. Francia.

Schooners Julia Crawford, Bulkley, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Monteview, Conkling, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wm. Flint, Howard, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Stevens, Sisal and Campeachy, Leaycraft & Co.; H. Nichols, Brown, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Carrie Wells, Lawson, Inagua and a market, Thos. Lawson; Catawamteak, Pollard, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Robert Palmer, Walton, Apalachicola, R. Post; Sarah Wooster, Leeland, Savannah, Brown & Vanderbilt; C. S. Groves, McKee, St. Marks, E. D. Hurlbut; Ocean Belle, Emery, Savannah, Holyoke & Murray; H. J. Raymond, Elsworth, Savannah, Davis & Co.; Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Feb. 21, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 847 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Had westerly gales from the Banks. Had two deaths and two births on the passage. Feb. 23, lat. 51 29, lon. 9 37, passed steamship Virginia, bound E. Same date, lat. 51 31, lon. 9 40, spoke ship Ellen Austin, bound E. March 9, lat. 40 27, lon. 70 06, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E.

Steamship Bosphorus, (Br.,) Alexander, Philadelphia, to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Came here to finish loading for Liverpool.

Steamship Missouri, Slocum, New-Orleans March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Experienced light winds until the 6th inst., since has had continued gales from N. N. W., with heavy head sea.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Dollard, New-Orleans March 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced strong head winds and sea from lat. 32 to port. March 8, exchanged signals with a bark, bound N., showing a white flag with letter P in the centre.

Steamship Mercedita, Williams, Mobile Feb. 24, via Havana March 4, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington 42 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Feb. 20, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Linden, Shackford, St. Andrew's, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Advance, Foster, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Boynton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Ellis, Fall River.

Schr. Volant, Cousins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Below.

Ship Gorilla, from Liverpool, to Williams & Guion.
Ship St. Mark.
Bark Sea Snake, from Shanghai.

Sailed.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Hermann, Caledonia, Vera Cruz, Nouveau Monde, Edinburgh, Louisiana, Linda, Zodiac, Quaker City, Virginia, Ellen S. Terry, Gen. Grant, Guiding Star, Raleigh, Gen. Barnes, San Salvador.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, March 10—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

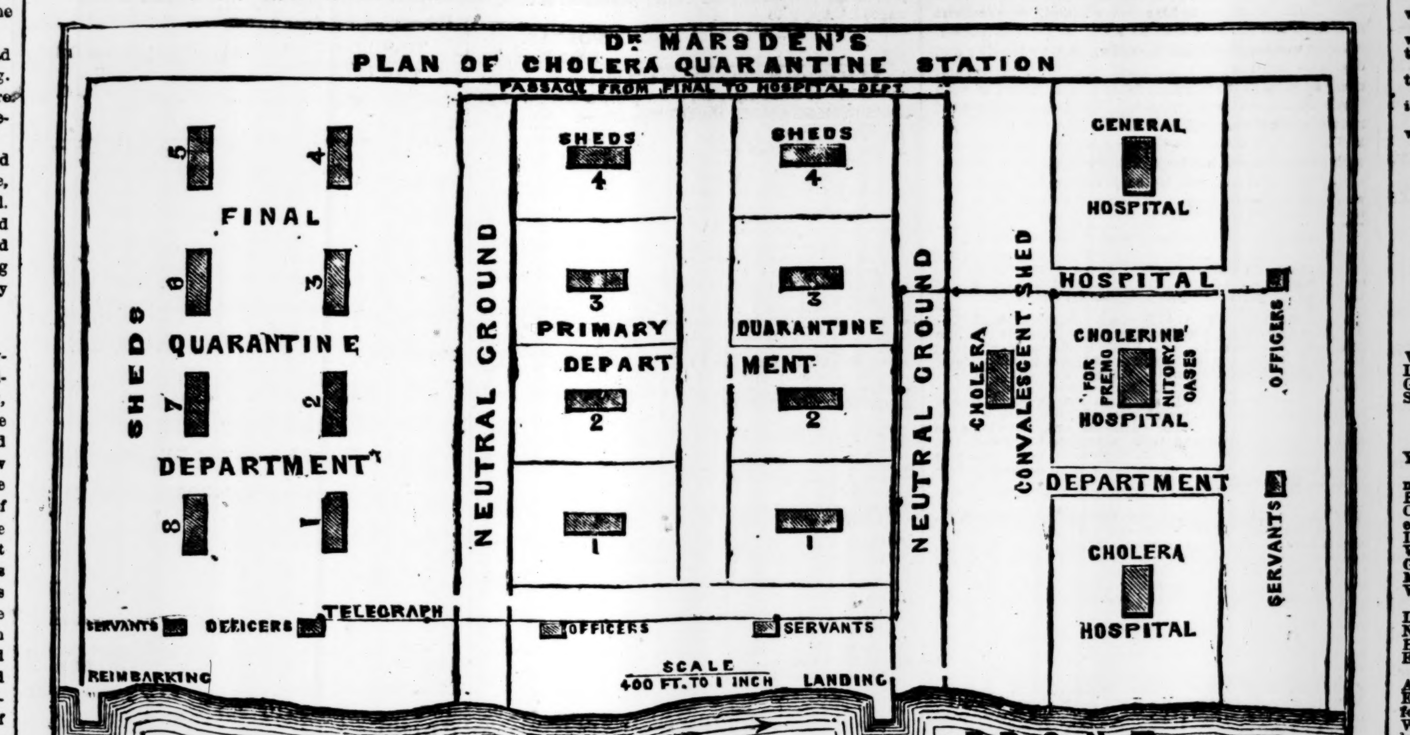
HOLMES' HOLE, March 10—Arr. brig Sarah Bernice, (of Machias,) Stewart, Cienfuegos, for St. John, N. B.; March 2, saw off Capes Virginia, schr. Alcora, from Cienfuegos for Boston; also arr. schrs. Edgewater, Fisher, Daniel Button, Springer, Chas. A. Hecsher, Mayhew, Ida L. Howard, McDuffie, Sarah A. Price, Boice, and Wm. F. Garrison, Casson, from Philadelphia for Boston; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, and Eliza Batchelder, (Br.,) Monroe, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Lije Houghton, Warren, do. for Portland.

Sailed—Schrs. Elma M. Wright, Adele Trudell, St. Lucas, A. Hammond, E. M. Dyer, Nelly Baker, E. P. Newcomb, B. S. Wright, E. W. Dyer, Eastern Light, S. H. Horton, J. G. Curtis, Louis A. Swett, S. H. Atwood, Eliza Ellen, Gunrock and R. Noble, (Br.)

March 9—8 A. M., wind N. W.; arr. schrs. F. Edwards, Adams, Philadelphia, for Boston; Rose Skerrett, Doane, Rappahannock, from Boston; Prize Banner, New-York, for Boston; Ida Bliss, Bragg, Portsmouth, for Savannah; Wenona, Boston; Nansemond, Harris, Westbrook, Wallace, Portland, for New-York; Emeline G. Sawyer, Sawyer, Machias, for do.; Gertrude Horton, Jameson, Rockland, for do.; Gen. Peavy, Armstrong, and Willow, McFadden, Lubec, for do.; Edie Waters, Holsom, St. Andrew's, for do.; Flora Slade, for do.; Express Patterson, Provincetown, for do.; Ella, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., for Newport; H. Newman, Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Frank Treat, Clark, Frankfort, for do.; Geo. S. Lee, Tarr, New-York, for Gloucester.

Sailed—Barks J. H. Pearson and Hadley; schrs. John A. French, Rose Skerrett, Frank Treat, Minnie Reppler, Surprise and Mary Mankin.

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.



Plan of Quarantine for Cholera.

To the Editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle:

SIR: The following is the plan of Quarantine submitted to and approved of by the Committee of the Medical Profession of this city, to whom the subject was referred, and was prepared for the *Canada Medical Journal*, in which it will soon appear; but, as the season for executive action is fast approaching, and it is desirable to give this important matter the most extensive circulation, so as thoroughly to canvass its merits, I deemed it advisable to submit it without delay to the public, as well as to the medical profession, through the widely-circulating columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. The whole system has the heartiest approval of a large number of the members of the medical profession, civil and military, to whom I have submitted it, both in Canada and the neighboring States.

The State of New-York has taken the initiative in reference to the establishment of a strict and absolute system of quarantine for cholera, thanks to the zeal and untiring efforts of Dr. SAYRE, the Resident Physician of the Board of Commissioners of Health in New-York.

On the 22d of January the Legislature, in session at Albany, passed a series of resolutions, requesting the Governor to ask the General Government "to place gratuitously and temporarily at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine at New-York, such number of hulks or vessels, not now in use by the National Government, as may be needed for quarantine purposes in the port of New-York, until some other provision is made by law."

A resolution was also adopted requesting the aid of the General Government toward the erection of a permanent Quarantine establishment on the west bank, or some other isolated position in the Bay of New-York. The Health Commissioners, in the annual report of the resident physician, also call upon the General Government of the United States to take the subject of quarantine into its own hands, and adopt a general system for the whole Union. This is as it ought to be, inasmuch as any particular system, inforced in one or several separate localities, with bases founded upon different theories, would be practically useless.

W. MARSDEN, M. D.

PLACE D'ARMES, QUEBEC, 3d February, 1866.

The following plan of quarantine for Asiatic cholera is the result of a special study of the etiology and pathology of the pestilence, which five distinct visitations have afforded me, during the last thirty years. It is no part of my present design to touch the *vexata questio* of contagion or non-contagion—the proposed plan being founded on the principle that Asiatic cholera is a portable, controllable and communicable disease; and, like the plague, may be transmitted and communicated both by persons and effects. The basis of the plan is therefore absolute non-intercourse for a short period with persons from abroad suspected of being infected, and a thorough disinfection of personal effects.

I assume the principle propounded by KENNEDY, in his *History of the Contagious Cholera*, that the peculiar variety of cholera that has visited various parts of the world, during the past half century, is identical with that which broke out in India in 1817, and "assumed a contagious property which there is no evidence to prove it ever before possessed."

My opportunities of investigating facts connected with the disease on this continent have been extensive and ample; and I have been enabled, from personal observation and inquiry, to trace the introduction of the disease into this country, on each occasion, to importation from infected places. Its subsequent diffusion throughout the British Provinces and the United States has also been strongly marked by the ordinary characteristics of infection, notwithstanding the statement of individual writers to the contrary.

1. The Cholera Quarantine Station shall be divided into three separate and distinct sections or departments.

2. Each of these sections or departments shall be isolated and separated from one another, by a *cordon* or portion of neutral ground, of not less than one hundred feet wide.*

a. One of these sections or departments shall be appropriated to the use of the sick, and shall be the Hospital Department.

b. The next or central section or department shall be devoted to the use of passengers not having had cholera, from infected vessels.

c. And, the third or healthy section or department, shall be appropriated to the use of the healthy, who have been removed from the central department, after having performed quarantine there.

A. In the first section or department there shall be three separate and distinct hospitals, besides a convalescent shed or hospital.

a. The one for confirmed cases of cholera to be called the Cholera Hospital.

b. Another for cases of choleraic diarrhea, or other premonitory symptoms of cholera, to be called the Hospital for Cholerine.

c. The third for all other diseases, not cholera, or cholerine, but coming from on board infected vessels, or vessels having had cases of cholera on board, to be called the General Hospital.

B. The next or central section or department shall be the Primary Quarantine Department, and shall be appropriated to all persons who are not sick, but come from vessels having had cholera on board, and wherein every case on landing shall undergo inspection, washing, cleansing and purifying both of persons and personal effects. There a quarantine of four days shall be performed, at the end of which period of time all such persons as continue in sound health shall be removed to the Final Quarantine Department, and any that may fall sick, or be threatened with sickness, during the four days of probation, shall, as soon as detected, be removed to the proper hospital in the Hospital Department. There also the healthy inmates shall be removed daily to a new locality, thus occupying four different habitations during their sojourn.

C. The third, or healthy department, shall be the Final Department, and shall be for all cases coming from the Primary Quarantine Department, after having been cleansed, washed and disinfected, and after having undergone the four days' quarantine; and here a further quarantine of six days shall be performed, (except cases coming from the convalescent hospital or shed, hereinafter provided for,) making in all ten days of quarantine, when all persons continuing healthy shall be discharged from quarantine, and be removed from the station. If any premonitory symptoms or other cases of sickness occur in this department, during the six days of quarantine they shall, as soon as discovered, be removed to the proper hospital, in the Hospital Department.

No communication shall take place with the Hospital Department, except through the central or primary Quarantine Department, for which purpose a passage, unfrequented by the persons undergoing quarantine, shall be set apart and reserved.

The three sections or departments above described shall be designated and known as:

1. The Hospital Department.
2. The Primary Quarantine Department.
3. The Final Quarantine Department.

TO PILOTS.—1. All vessels coming from infected ports, and having, or having had cholera cases on board, shall be brought to anchor abreast of the central or Primary Quarantine Department or Station. 2. All vessels coming from ports known to be infected by cholera, or not, and not having or having had any case or cases of cholera on board, shall be brought to anchor abreast of the healthy or Final Quarantine Department or Station, where and when they shall be boarded by the Medical Officer of that department, and he shall have power either to discharge them from quarantine forthwith, or detain them, if he finds sufficient cause for so doing.

OF LANDING AND RE-EMBARKING.—*a.* The landing of passengers and their effects shall take place at the Primary Quarantine Department only. *b.* The reëmbarking of passengers and their effects shall take place from the Final Quarantine Department only.

1. On the landing of passengers from on board ship at the Primary Quarantine Station, the sick shall be forthwith removed to the Hospital Department, and the healthy to the place assigned to them in the Primary Quarantine Department.

2. The sick shall be borne upon litters and placed within the neutral limits about midway between the Primary Quarantine and Hospital Departments, by the persons who bring them ashore, and who shall then retire to the Primary Quarantine Department, (unless they be seamen belonging to the vessel, in which case they shall return aboard ship); whereupon persons from the Hospital Department shall enter the neutral ground, and remove them to the proper hospital.

3. There shall be in the Hospital Department, at a reasonable distance from the Cholera Hospital, a shed or building for cholera convalescents, where they shall remain at least for *four days* previous to being removed to the Primary Quarantine Department, and where a quarantine of *four more days* shall be performed after cleansing, washing and purifying, previous to removal to the Final Quarantine Department, where *two more days* of quarantine only, instead of six, shall be performed, making in all *ten clear days* after leaving the Cholera Hospital, when, if the patient continues healthy, he or she shall be discharged.

4. Persons having completed their period of quarantine shall be removed at once from the Quarantine Station, by steamers chartered for the purpose, and shall proceed directly on their journey.

5. Provisions, stores, clothing, bedding, and all other necessaries or supplies for the Hospital Department shall be conveyed within the Hospital limits, under the same regulations and restrictions as persons.

6. All physicians, orderlies, servants, nurses, attendants, &c., connected with the Cholera Quarantine Station, as also all persons performing quarantine, shall remain and be kept constantly in the department or section to which they have respectively been assigned, and none of them shall, under any pretext whatever, be permitted to have any communication or intercourse whatever, directly or indirectly, with persons from another department or section, excepting in due course of quarantine.

7. Any employe, nurse or orderly belonging to the Quarantine Station, who may be found violating the above rule, shall be liable to suspension from office, with forfeiture of salary and emoluments, or dismissal from office, at the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge, or of the Superintendent, besides being obliged to undergo such quarantine as the nature of the contact or exposure may warrent.

8. Any person violating the above rule by going from the Final Quarantine Department to the Primary Quarantine Department, or from either of these to the Hospital Department, shall, on detection, be detained in the Department they have gone into, in violation of the law, and shall undergo quarantine there anew.

9. All persons suffering the approach of persons from another department, excepting in due course of quarantine, will render themselves liable, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, to be sent back to the department to which the person so approaching them belonged, and shall undergo quarantine anew.

10. The three quarantine sections or departments shall be separated from each other, and bounded by a cordon or piece of neutral ground, of at least one hundred feet in width, and shall be surrounded by a strong fence of at least seven feet high.

11. Between the Final Quarantine and Hospital Departments, at the extreme end of the Primary Quarantine Department, there shall be a cordon, or passage or portion of ground, of at least thirty feet wide, with a close fence of seven feet high, to be used exclusively as a passage from the Final to the Hospital Department, for the return of patients to the Hospital Department if necessary.

12. Each of the subdivisions in the Hospital Department shall be surrounded by an open fence of seven feet high.

13. Each of the subdivisions in the other departments, and especially in the Primary Quarantine Department, shall be surrounded by a close fence of seven feet high.

14. Each of the before-mentioned departments may and shall be subdivided, in such manner as circumstances may require, and as near as practicable in accordance with the accompanying plan.

15. The place of landing in the Primary Quarantine Department shall be as near the Hospital Department as convenient, and as far removed as possible from the place of departure or reëmbarkation, in the Final Quarantine Department.

16. There shall be telegraphic communication between each of the departments, with a telegraph operator attached to each.

Among the additional details of my plan, the following is most important:

A perpetual stream of water shall be made to flow through all the water-closets, cess-pools, drains, &c., which shall empty themselves at low-water mark; and such other disinfectants and deodorizers as science may suggest and necessity dictate, shall also be used.

W. MARSDEN, M. D.,
Ex-President and Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada; Honorary Fellow Medical Botanic Society, London; Corresponding Fellow Medical Society, London; Honorary Fellow Mont. Pathological Society; Honorary Fellow Berks. Medical Society and Lyceum Natural History; Honorary Fellow Medico-Chirurgical Society, New-York, &c., &c., &c.

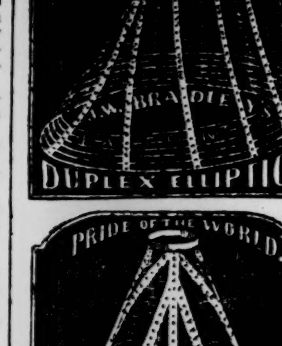
PLACE D'ARMES, QUEBEC, Jan. 10, 1866.

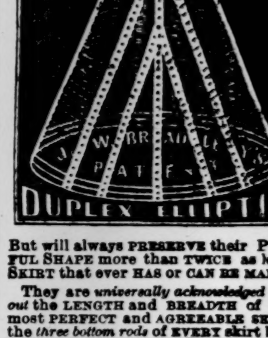
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

FASHIONS 1866.





BRADLEY'S DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK LIKE THE Single Springs

But will always PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE more than TWICE as long as any single spring SKIRT that ever HAS or CAN BE MADE.

They are *universally acknowledged* by all LADIES throughout the LENGTH and BREADTH of the LAND to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE SKIRT EVER INVENTED, the *three bottom rods* of EVERY skirt being made heavier and *twice* or *double covered*. They are not EQUALED in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort or Economy.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE TO EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, will be experienced particularly in all crowded *Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs*, for *Promenade* and *House Dress*, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use, to occupy a small space as easily as a Silk or Muslin Dress. For *Children, Misses* and *Young Ladies* they are SUPERIOR to all others. They are unquestionably the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made.

THE "EMPRESS TRAIL."

the latest style introduced, is made of the new Duplex steel, which is rolled thick, giving a great resistance and producing the *most perfect* and *beautiful* TRAIL, suggested by the PRESENT FASHION, *losing none* of the *flexible qualities* for which the DUPLEX SKIRTS stand so *preeminent*.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This skirt is really the one thing to be desired, being capable of enduring any amount of crushing and doubling without the slightest damage to its shape."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

"'Bradley's Duplex Elliptic,' *sold everywhere*, is a great favorite among the fashionable people."—*N. Y. Express.*

"They are not equaled in elegance, elasticity, durability, comfort or economy."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"The 'Duplex Elliptic' is accepted as the latest step toward perfection in skirts."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"It gives the most ordinary dress a style that renders it genteel in appearance."—*Boston Post.*

"The improvement through the 'Duplex Elliptic' is so great that other styles are fast falling into disuse."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"The 'Duplex Elliptic' is the greatest improvement in hoop skirts."—*N. Y. Times.*

"The Duplex Skirts are more durable than any we have ever seen."—*Home Journal.*

FOR SALE in all STORES where First-class Skirts are old throughout the United States and elsewhere.

INQUIRE FOR

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE BY THE EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT,
No. 97 Chambers-st., and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York City.

ALSO, AT WHOLESALE BY

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
GEO. BLISS & CO.,
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS JOBBERS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 217, March 10, 1866.
18, 23, 69, 13, 40, 28, 62, 2, 57, 73, 25, 71, 3.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 218, March 10, 1866.
19, 58, 48, 73, 5, 21, 68, 75, 6, 62, 28, 16, 74.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 117, March 10, 1866.
45, 31, 9, 13, 8, 58, 59, 70, 88, 27, 2, 21, 44.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 118, March 10, 1866.
30, 34, 12, 40, 54, 39, 48, 57, 69, 5, 4, 51, 16.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS OF ALL LEGAL LOTTERIES and information sent. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ANTIQUES, ELEGANT MIRRORS, FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS; AUBUISSON, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, &c.; ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the mansion No. 12 Washington-place, between Mercer and Greene sts., by order of the executors of the estate of the late Matthew Morgan, deceased, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elegantly carved gilt drawing-room suite in crimson silk-velvet and white satin; carved rosewood do. in crimson silk-reps; elegant buhl cabinets and tables; richly carved rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, "Nunns & Clark," makers; fine French-plate pier and mantle mirrors; rosewood card and fancy tables; elegant crimson silk-velvet and white silk, figured reps and rich lace curtains; superb ormolu mantel sets of clocks and candelabras; elegant Sevres china and ormolu vase candelabras; flower vases, real "Mene" bronzes, Aubuisson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Elegant ebony library bookcases, library table, voltaire and easy chairs, superb real "Mene" bronzes, Carrarra marble statuary, Sevres china; marble, bronze and ormolu mantel set; fine crimson silk-plush and lace curtains; Wilton carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Richly carved solid oak buffets, side tables; dining chairs in moquet; elegant flowered moquet and lace curtains; splendid assortment of Sevres and French china; crystal, cut and engraved glassware; velvet carpets, &c.

BED CHAMBERS.

Carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, armoires-a-glace, bookcases, dressing and fancy tables, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, paillasses, wool and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; silk, damask and lace curtains; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.

Oak hall-stand and chairs; superb Carrarra marble statuary, viz., "Venus from the Bath," by Wyatt, of Rome, "Charity," &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

ALSO,

Fine rosewood billiard table, complete—Phelan's patent.

All the elegant ormolu and bronze chandeliers and fixtures; superb ormolu sixteen-light torché, by Ringuet, of Paris.

The sale will commence with the kitchen and laundry furniture.

The house will be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 15 and 16, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av. (which have been made a bonded warehouse for the present exhibition:)

THE GAMBART COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF ORIGINAL MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, all of which have been received direct from the well-known firm of Messrs. E. Gambart & Co., proprietors of the French Gallery, No. 120 Pall Mall, London, and warranted original. These fine pictures represent almost all of the greatest and most favorite modern European artists, having been selected by the above well-known firm with great taste and judgment, and have been on exhibition for some time past as above. At the request of many connoisseurs, Messrs. Gambart & Co. have consented to dispose of the entire collection at public auction on the evenings before designated.

Comprising in all a combination of the finest works of the most celebrated artists, the equal of which has never before been exhibited or offered for sale in this country.

Among those represented will be found the works of

Meissonier,	Voltz,	Von Schendel,	De Braeckeleer,
Aug Bonheur	Duverger,	Scheyer,	
Fichel,	Willems,	Baugniet,	Coomans,
Gerome,	E. Dubufe,	Goodall,	Dillens,
Ed. Frere,	Lies,	Ruiperez,	Heilbuth,
A Achenbach	Schlesinger,	AlmaTadema,	Le Poitevin,
Ary Scheffer,	Lambinet,	Dyckmans,	Lassalle,
Plassan,	Trayer,	Hebert,	Madou,
Noel,	Thom,	Delamarre,	Tenkatt,
Stanfield,	Girscher,	Labouchere,	Patrois,
Dubasty,	Hoguet,	Bourges,	Moreau,
Guiaud,	Rusier,	Israels,	Pecrus,
Hughes,	Soyer,	Beranger,	De Jonghe,
Veurassat,	Castan,	Fromentin,	Hodgson,
Verbroeckhoven,	Heilbuth, Seignac,	Tidemand,	Baugret,

And over 150 others of the most celebrated artists.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Catalogues to be had from Mr. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway, at the Studio Building, and of the auctioneers, No. 98 Liberty-st.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Judiciary-square Warehouses, back of City Hall, in this city, a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, principally consisting of Hair Mattresses and Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Drawers, Shirts, Musquito Nets, Counterpanes, Slippers, Socks, Towels, Gowns, Lanterns, Plates, Bowls, Mugs, Tin Ware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon, U. S. A., Med. Pur.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BARCLAY-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the superior five-story first-class marble store, No. 42 Barclay-st., on the south side, between Church-st. and West Broadway; lot 25x100; held under the favorable leases of Grace Church, in this City, at only $300 per annum for the residue of the present term, with full covenants for further renewals of twenty-one years each.

The building is of the most costly and substantial kind, and cost in the erection $45,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on March 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 98 Liberty-st.—GREAT SALE OF PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGANS.—About fifty very superior pianos, by the best City makers, of fine tone and finish, comprising grand, square and cottage styles, by Chickering, Mattuschek, Erard, Pleyel, Pierson, Driggs, and other equally celebrated makers, a number of which are new and superb instruments, fully guaranteed.

ALSO,

A number of second-hand pianos, but little used, and in fine order.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

The balance of the consignments of organs by the celebrated Parisian makers.

From 1 to 6 set reeds, 4 to 6 octaves, and plain to 18 stops, all in fine order, of superior tone and finish, being the only organs by these makers for sale in this country. They will all be ready for examination two days before the sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHINA AND GLASS, &c.—THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Frederick H. Momsen, Esq., No. 4 Fiedler's-park, Tompkinsville, S. I., all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs and easy chairs, lounges, French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, French china and glassware, Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with about 50 elegant velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets; very fine curtains, mirrors, china and glassware, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 124 Broadway, near 4th-st., the entire excellent furniture of a large house, comprising everything requisite for housekeeping, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, together with about 50 or 60 elegant velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—The sale will be large and worthy the attention of all in want. Also, one very fine ladies' saddle.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I WILL sell at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, on the 13th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder, the following property:

Seven horizontal steam-engines, 7-inch cylinders, 20-inch stroke, with flue boilers, connections and fixtures. These engines, boilers, &c., are new, and were manufactured under contract for the President Petroleum Company, and will be sold on their account.

THOS. F. ROWLAND.

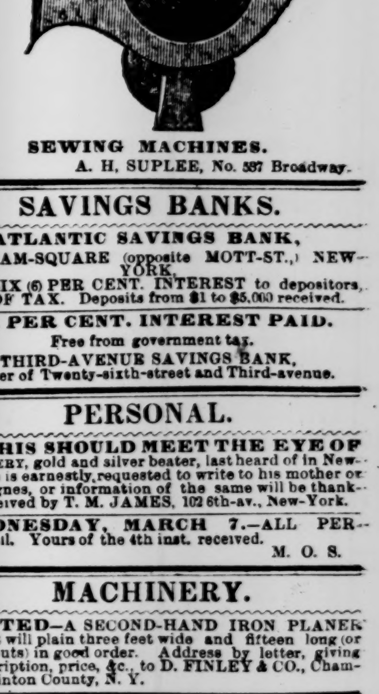
BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OYSTER-BOAT No. 23, with lease of dock, &c., on TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Charles-st., North River.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCKSTITCH



SEWING MACHINES.
A. H. SUPLEE, No. 587 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF F. F. EVERY, gold and silver beater, last heard of in New-York, he is earnestly requested to write to his mother or sister Agnes, or information of the same will be thankfully received by T. M. JAMES, 102 6th-av., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.—ALL PERfectly well. Yours of the 4th inst. received.

M. O. S.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND IRON PLANER that will plain three feet wide and fifteen long (or thereabouts) in good order. Address by letter, giving full description, price, &c., to D. FINLEY & CO., Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS desires the acquaintance of a lady of refinement and intelligence, with a view, if mutually desirable, to matrimony. Any lady of however limited means who possesses these qualifications may address, in sincerity, C. W. S., Box 187 Times office.